

CHIPPING NORTON, OXON.—The Misses HOLLOWAY, for many years engaged in Tuition, have VACANCIES for a few YOUNG LADIES.

Terms, for a good English Education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, Thirty Guineas per annum. Parlour Boarders, Forty Guineas. The Town is Healthy, and easy of access by Rail. Unexceptionable References given and required.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS.

In establishing this School, the Proprietor has endeavoured to supply a want which has long been felt, i.e., a respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their Sons on Reasonable Terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort.

The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated.

Terms, 18*s.* per Annum.

The advantages of this Establishment may be stated as follows—Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of Best Provisions, Spacious and Lofty Rooms, and Healthful Locality.

A Prospectus, with View of School Premises, will be forwarded, on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. CLARK.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, THAME, OXON.

Principal—Mr. JAMES MARSH, assisted by Two qualified Assistants, a Resident French Master, and a Young Lady for Pupils under Eight years of age.

The Principal endeavours to make the above Establishment a practical Commercial School. The system of tuition pursued has for the last sixteen years proved eminently successful, and from which corporal punishment is excluded. A Museum and Library is provided for the use of the Pupils. Her Majesty's pumakers of Birmingham engaged the Pupils in this School to prepare specimens of penmanship for the World's Exhibition, for which space was allotted, and which were highly spoken of by the "Illustrated London News" of September, 1851. Terms, including Latin, French, and Writing, Six Guineas per quarter.

Referees—Rev. Dr. Hob, London; Rev. J. Doxey, Edmonson; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. J. Ellick, Thame; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., Bicester, Oxon; and Parents of Pupils

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This establishment offers a complete English education; the best instruction in Latin; German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., by the first masters. The system of tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils, and is adapted to develop their individual energies, and give them confidence in exercising their own power of thought and inquiry—and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious principle, to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The mansion and grounds are elevated and secluded—situate in the most lovely and healthy locality—and in a position to command all the educational advantages furnished by the PALACE of ART. Full particulars by post.

Referees—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apaley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Tressell, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Mursell, Leicestershire; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Davis, Bristol; J. J. Brown, Birmingham; C. J. Middlemiss and S. Manning, Frome; J. Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Saltbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin; J. C. Salterbury, Esq., City-road; Rev. J. J. Davis, London; Rev. Dr. Burns, Paddington.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

COMMITTEE.

THOS. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

William Alers Hankey, Esq., Honorary Member.
Thos. Piper, Esq.
Rev. Thos. Binney.
George Clayton.
John Harris, D.D.
J. C. Harrison.
R. Redpath, A.M.
Joshua Russell.
Philip Smith, B.A.
E. Steane, D.D.
John Stoughton.
Frederick Tressell.
Edward Burkitt, Esq.

James Carter, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Henry Hall, Esq.
William Hunter, Esq., Ald.
Thos. Piper, jun., Esq.
W. Smith, Esq., L.L.D.
Henry Spicer, Esq.
W. R. Spicer, Esq.
J. B. White, Esq.
G. F. White, Esq.

HEAD-MASTER.—The Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by Five resident Masters, besides other Teachers.

The object of this Public School is to give a first-class education based on religious principles. The course of Study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English education. The situation is beautiful and healthy; the spacious premises were provided expressly for the school, and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale.

The first session of 1856 will commence on the 30th January. Prospects are on application to the Head Master at the School, or to the Secretary, at the Committee-room, Founders Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

By order of the Committee,
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 14, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

Portions of the Woodford, Kingston-hill, Minote, and Gurnard Estates, will be OFFERED for SALE on MONDAY, the 14th Inst. Plans of the Estates, with Particulars of Sale, may be had on application.

Jan. 1, 1856.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Sec.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The PROFITS are divided among the Members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of Premiums, or added to the Policy. At the First Division, in 1852, a Cash Bonus of 22*s.* per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. In 1855, a Cash Bonus of 27*s.* per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. The effect of these two divisions, applied as Reversionary Bonus, will be seen in the following

EXAMPLES OF THE REVERSIONARY BONUS ADDED TO POLICIES OF 1,000*s.*

Age when Assured.	First Bonus, 1852. 5 Years.	Second Bonus, 1855. 8 Years.	Amount Payable at Death.
20	£ s. d. 49 11 0	£ s. d. 40 11 3	£ s. d. 1,090 2 3
30	54 11 6	45 0 7	1,099 12 1
40	61 16 10	50 18 3	1,113 15 1
50	73 16 4	61 1 5	1,124 17 9
60	99 16 8	81 5 3	1,182 1 11

All policies effected during the year 1855 will be entitled to share in the Next Division of Profits.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY.

Guarantees Fund, 300,000*s.* Pure Mutuality. Policy-holders not liable for losses. Entire profits divided triennially. Twelve and half per cent. per annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire Premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A complete Apparatus £1. 5*s.* and 11*s.* Send for a List at GILBERT FLEMING'S, 498, Oxford-street, author of "First Steps in Photography," price 6*d.* by post 7*d.*

COOPER'S TOOLS and CARPENTER'S TOOLS, of first-rate quality only. Sold by S. and J. S. BLIGH, facing Whitechapel Church, London.

R. C. DOVER and CO., WHOLESALE TEA and COFFEE DEALERS, 1, ALDGATE, CITY, LONDON. Grocers supplied with any quantity at Market Prices. Samples sent on receipt of stamps for postage.

NEWSOM and COMPANY invite the attention of Economists to their strong and useful BLACK, GREEN, and MIXED TEAS, at 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb. for cash only.—NEWSOM and COMPANY, 50, Borough, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

TEETH.—Mr. GREGSON, SURGEON-DENTIST, 7, HOLLES-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE. The best Teeth only. Moderate Charges, and all Operations particularly attended to.

WOOLDYED BLACK DOE TROUSERS, of first-rate quality, style and fit guaranteed, at 2*s.* per pair. A pattern of Doe, with instructions for self-measurement, post free, on application. J. W. JONES, 1, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn-hill.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!! at GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES (Established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square, Box, containing Fourteen fine Sisal Cigars, for 1*s.* 9*d.*; post free. Twenty-seven Stamps. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 37, Moorgate-street, City, London.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES, as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 37, Moorgate-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from 2*s.* to 60*s.* each. Silver Watches at 2*s.* Gold Watches at 3*s.* 10*d.* each. A two years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE POMADE. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE COLD CREAM, price 1*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE SHAVING CREAM, price 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* 29, RED LION-SQUARE.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING and DOOR MATS.—T. TRELOAR has much pleasure in stating that the Jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition have awarded him the Prize Medal for Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufacturers.—Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post.

WAREHOUSE, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON

THE LEADING and POPULAR ARTICLES OF DRESS, MANUFACTURED BY B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, REGENT-STREET.

The PELISSIER OVERCOAT, price 28*s.* invented and adapted for the Season. The Reversible Waistcoat, price 1*s.* buttoning four different sides. The 47*s.* Suits made to order, from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shrunk. The Two Guinea Dress or Frock Coats; the Guinea Dress Trouser; and the Half Guinea Waistcoats. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 6, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

AT MR. MECHI'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Mâché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Toilet Brushes. The same prices charged at all the Establishments.

ADE'S KNITTED CODRINGTON WAISTCOAT.—This newly-invented and useful article is strongly recommended by the Faculty as a complete safeguard against colds in the chest and loins, it being made of stout Knitted Wool, both back and front. To Travellers, Invalids, and Officers wintering in the Crimea, they are particularly recommended, as its shape is that of an ordinary waistcoat.

To be had only of EDWIN ADE, Hosier, &c., 415, Oxford-street, London. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.* 6*d.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.*. Country orders executed on receipt of Post-office order.

N.B.—Size round Waist and Chest required.

CANDLE LAMPS.—The high price of Oil, and the reduction in the price of Candles, has directed public attention to CANDLE LAMPS. Those manufactured by PALMER and Co. may be relied upon as exceeding other Lamps in facility of management, cleanliness, and general convenience. They are adapted for giving any degree of light, and are suited to all purposes of domestic use. Palmer and Co. having rendered both the Glass and the Lamps as perfect as possible, care should be taken to procure Lamps and Chimney Glasses, stamped "PALMER and CO." as they cannot be answered for the burning of their candles when the Lamps or Chimneys used are not of their own manufacture.

Sold retail by all Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

This is a good time to buy TEA; when Parliament meets, it is almost certain we shall have an increase of duty to meet the expenses of the war.

STRONG CONGO TEAS—2*s.* 8*d.*, 2*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*.

A general Price Current is published every month containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post on application.

SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.

BEST TEAS and COFFEES at WHOLE-SALE PRICES, delivered carriage paid to any part of England to the value of 4*s.* and upwards. J. P. MILLER, 35, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, London, is prepared to supply the public with the

Finest Congou Tea Imported at	4 <i>s.</i> Cd. per lb.
Finest Kytong Congou do.	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> and 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Finest Gunpowder Tea	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Fine ditto.	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> and 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Black, Green, and Mixed Teas, from	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Best Plantation Coffee	1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Best Old Mocha do.	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp.

MR. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 923a, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

DAVIS and SIMPSON'S FURNISHING WAREHOUSES, 136, 137, 138, TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD, Corner of the New-road. Established Twenty-eight Years. Enlargement of Premises. Increase of Stock.

ARE YOU ABOUT TO FURNISH?

If so, inspect this enormous Stock, containing the most recherche manufacturers of Gillows and Dowbiggin, as well as plain substantial Cottage Furniture.

BUYING FOR CASH YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.

ONE HUNDRED SETS of DINING-ROOM FURN

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 531.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.
STAMPED ... 5d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	PAGE
"Address to our Readers".	1
"Pity the Sorrows".	1
Mr. Josiah Conder.	2
The Market Harborough Church-rate Case.	2
The King of Sardinia and the Anti-Papal Demonstrations.	2
Religious Intelligence.	3
Death of Mr. Josiah Conder.	3
Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers.	3
Christmas and the Poor.	4
Dr. Livingstone's Journey across the African Continent.	4
The War.	5
Foreign and Colonial.	5
Proposal for a Peace Congress.	6
Gleanings.	13
The Revenue.	14

sistency—and which only harmonise when viewed in reference to the particular subject under discussion, and in the relation of that subject to our leading purpose. We earnestly ask of our readers such latitude in our treatment of the various topics that come before us, and in the application of our avowed principles to the interpretation of passing events, as may be held compatible with honesty in a single superintending mind. Our desire has been, and is, in addition to the special object to which this paper is devoted, to catch for ourselves, and exhibit to our readers, those aspects of political and social life which are most readily seen from the Christian point of view—and so long as these are vividly represented in these columns, we could wish that the interest they are capable of exciting should be felt to attach to them, apart from all personal associations. In a word, our readers would do us a favour, and themselves a service, by disregarding as much as possible the authority of the editorial formula, and by looking at everything addressed to them in the light of its own reasonableness. We would fain accustom them to listen rather to the thought than to the man—to the thing expressed than to him who expresses it.

Last summer, the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty compelled us to make such alteration in the price and size of the *Nonconformist* as would, to the best of our judgment, enable us to meet successfully the pressure of competition to which it seemed likely we should be exposed. That crisis is now passed—and we are no longer under the necessity of making safety our primary consideration. But, looking at the great enterprise we seek to achieve, we are not sure that this paper, under the arrangements entered upon in July last, can be made an adequate instrument for the performance of its work. Our ambition is—not an unjustifiable one, we hope—to keep it at the head of the movement, now growing rapidly in importance, for the separation of the Church from the State. We have become thoroughly convinced that effectually to assist that movement, there is no tenable medium between a daily and weekly paper. We anticipate no change, therefore, in that direction. But the time may come when we shall have to choose between cheapness and efficiency. We begin to apprehend that our present space may prove too narrow for us—and we think it doubtful whether, in the case of a journal aspiring to be the organ of a rising but still unpopular movement, and addressing itself more particularly to cultivated and religious society, there can be any material extension of its circle of readers as the result of a mere reduction of price. We do not regard the experiment as having been fully tried as yet. But this much our experience has taught us—that whenever alteration becomes necessary, thorough efficiency rather than absolute cheapness should be the criterion by which such alteration must be regulated. We must have room to do our work well—cheaply, if an extended circulation will allow—if not, then at some increase of cost.

With fresh confidence and determination we enter upon another year—another volume. The times are eventful, and may well awaken some anxiety. For ourselves, we desire more faith, more disinterestedness, more charity, a clearer judgment, and a larger heart. For you, dear readers, we pray that the interest you take in public affairs may be always such as may serve to elevate your private character, and conduce as well to individual as to national happiness. May

the year just breaking in clouds prove to all of us one of prevailing sunshine—and at home, abroad, sleeping or waking, in labour or recreation, in the life that now is, and in that which is to come, may "God, even our own God, bless us!" Adieu.

"PITY THE SORROWS."

IRISH Presbyterianism sends forth a wail of distress. Like the poor relation of a wealthy aristocrat, Irish Presbyterianism sees its own merits in a far more favourable light than does the world in general. No sect could deserve better or fare worse. To it Great Britain owes countless obligations, but pays none. It is neglected where it should be cherished, snubbed where it should be rewarded. It has qualifications of the first order, but no one will employ them. It has rights of the most undeniable character, but no one will acknowledge them. Its claims never get beyond the antechamber of power. And so, Irish Presbyterianism, like a lubberly lad, sets itself down as "ill-used"—and bawls forth its complaint in strains which indicate all the attributes of self-esteem but manliness.

The hon. secretaries of the Presbyterian Representation Society have sent forth a document which can hardly be read without amusement. Presbyterianism has conferred immense benefits on Ireland, but what has it gained? Nearly as numerous in Ireland as the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians have but one representative in the House of Commons, whilst the Episcopalians have sixty-one. From the House of Lords they are utterly excluded. They can boast of but one assistant barrister to the twenty-two belonging to their rivals—but sixteen magistrates to about two thousand. They send nearly two-thirds more children to the schools of the National Board of Education than the Episcopalians, but they are deemed worthy of only two commissionerships, while the more favoured sect have six. In the Queen's Colleges, a like disparity exists. Presbyterian students outnumber those of the Established Church; but in the Senate, the latter have ten seats to only two of the former. On the Charitable Bequests Board, the Episcopalians are seven, the Presbyterian one—and on all the other boards of a national character, Presbyterianism looks for one of its own members in vain. The crowning wrong, however, is to be seen in the endowment of the two Churches respectively—for whilst one receives about 800,000*l.* a year, the other pockets less than 40,000*l.*

Now it seems natural enough to ask how this state of things comes to pass. As a religious system in Ireland, Presbyterianism has shown itself to be quite as effective, to say the least, as Episcopalianism. In the number of its adherents, as we have already intimated, it is all but equal. Inferior, perhaps, in wealth, it nevertheless thrives, even in a worldly sense. Why, then, is it treated with contempt? Simply, we reply, because it exposes itself to contempt. That paltry 40,000*l.* a year beggars it alike in position and in spirit. Let us see how.

"Like priest, like people," says the proverb, and it holds good of the Irish Presbyterians. No sect is more thoroughly under the influence of their ministers. But in regard to public ecclesiastical affairs, the ministers can countenance no serious agitation, because a considerable proportion of their scanty stipends is doled out to them by Government. And hence, the people evince an utter absence of public spirit. They have but one representative of their own in Parliament. Nor is it of much importance that they should return more; for if they had fifty, Government could rule them by means of the *Regium Donum*. But that they have only one shows that Irish Presbyterianism has never been encouraged to put forth its strength. It is dull and sleepy, which it would not be if its watchmen were awake. It does not justice to itself, and yet complains that justice is not done to it by others.

But again. Whilst there is a Church Establishment in Ireland, special favour will, of course, be shown to it. It is, as it were, the

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

From the starting of the *Nonconformist* in 1841, it has been the custom of the Editor, before beginning the performances of another year, to step before the curtain, and utter a few words of thanks and welcome, and such explanation as circumstances may require, of both the past and the future. In observance of this custom we once more make our appearance before you, kind readers—we greet you right heartily—we proffer you sincerest gratitude—and we wish you all "A Happy New Year."

And now to business. We regret, in the first place, that it should have become necessary to assure you that the management of this journal continues, and will continue, in the same hands which have been honoured with the conduct of it from the commencement. The *We* of the *Noncon.* means precisely what it did on the day of its birth. That any doubt should have arisen in the minds of any of our readers in regard to this fact, is matter, not so much of surprise, as mortification to us. In some cases—perhaps the majority—that doubt has been suggested by competing parties, in the hope, possibly, of loosening the tie between us and our friends—but we cannot so far flatter ourselves as to believe that in others it has not arisen from an unfavourable comparison between the present and the past. Of such difference—if difference there be—between what we have been and what we are, we cannot, of course, be expected to become aware as readily as our readers. We are sensible, indeed, that a single duty when it engrosses every thought may sometimes be more efficiently discharged than when it has given being to a multiplicity of other duties. But we feel bound to add that we have never ceased to look upon journalism as our proper sphere—the sphere in which we have felt most at home, most useful, most happy, and which, we think, will be the last on earth we shall voluntarily quit. The Editor, therefore, takes the liberty of affirming, in opposition to all sinister rumours to the contrary, his own identity. In some respects, time has changed him; but in person, in principle, in purpose, in responsibility, he is still the same.

Before we pass away from this rather embarrassing topic, we will venture to claim for the *Noncon.* what it, in common with all journals, is, in our opinion, fairly entitled to—that it shall be judged of by its general drift and tone, and not by occasional varieties of sentiment, illustration, and mode of expression. Minute criticism may always detect, in a periodical work like ours, phrases and passages, which, when compared with each other only, present a palpable incon-

first-born—the heir to the estate. Its members being in harmony with the Constitution in Church as well as State, are, of course, preferred by the Government to offices of trust. All this, it is clear, is very unfair—but the unfairness is inherent in the State-Church system. But Irish Presbyterianism abets that system. Why, then, does it complain? It would be just as reasonable for a poor relation while strenuously upholding the law of primogeniture to grumble that his own portion was so much smaller than that enjoyed by the inheritor of the title and the family property. And why does Irish Presbyterianism support the system which does it so much wrong? If from conviction, should it not acquiesce without a murmur in the results? If from policy, has it not itself to blame? Certain it is, however, that it could not at one and the same time enjoy its 40,000*l.* a year, and object consistently to the principle of Church Establishments. The dogs that feed upon the crumbs which fall from their master's table, may indeed be out of humour that they get but scanty fare, but they can hardly be expected to blame their master for keeping a table at all.

If Irish Presbyterianism were a manly thing—if it had that self-respect which is at the basis of all public virtue—if it had confidence in its own resources—if it dared to be independent—it would very speedily be in a position to command the attention the want of which it now helplessly bewails. No one will pity its misfortunes, because they spring out of its inertness of character. Its strong will is paralysed by the touch of gold. Like the dram-drinker, it will have its poison—and it must have the enervation which poison produces. It might take a position of power and influence fully equal to its claims—but it dares not. It knows well that before it can assert its manhood, it must resign its pension. And Government knows it equally well—and knowing it, does not scruple to treat it with contemptuous neglect. *Hinc illæ lachrymae!*

MR. JOSIAH CONDER.

We cannot suffer our present Number to go forth to our readers without a brief record of the decease of Mr. Josiah Conder, the senior editor of the *Patriot* newspaper. He died at his own residence, on the evening of the 27th ultimo. Engaged in the same work as ourselves, and aiming at a like result, we cannot witness his departure from his sphere of earthly labour without emotion. If in the views we took of public men and public affairs we were often compelled to differ from Mr. Conder—if, on some occasions, our collision with the *Patriot* has been sharp—and if, on the whole, we could have wished that paper to have taken a somewhat bolder line—we have no right nor wish to forget that its amiable editor had been educated in a different school from our own, nor that there are more ways than the one that may chance to commend itself to our sympathies, of expressing truth, and of doing good to the world. We know too well, moreover, how much easier it is to discover defects in others than in ourselves. In the presence of death, the differences which divided us shrink into a narrow compass—and the breadth of truth over which our sympathies could harmonise appears in its true proportions. He is gone to his reward—leaving behind him a name which very many of the good, and some even of the great, will cherish with affectionate esteem. We have inserted in another column, a brief sketch of Mr. Conder's career and character, copied from the journal over which he so long, and with such ability, presided—and we offer his family and friends the most unfeigned and heartfelt expressions of our condolence.

MARSH HARBOROUGH CHURCH-RATE CASE—LEGAL OPINION.

The following important case, and counsels' opinion, will be interesting to all who are practically interested in the Church-rate question:

CASE.

The churchwardens of Market Harborough by due notice called a meeting of the ratepayers for the 20th September, 1855, in the vestry, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of granting a Church-rate. On the 20th September several ratepayers assembled in the vestry within five minutes after ten, and the clergyman not being present, they duly elected a chairman, and then a motion was made and seconded and universally carried, "That this meeting stand adjourned to the 25th day of March, 1856." The chairman of the meeting demanded the book to enter the minutes, but the churchwarden refused it.

The churchwardens disregarded the resolution so come to, and by due notice called a second meeting for the 27th September, at ten, in the vestry, for the purpose of granting a Church-rate. The clergyman was present at this meeting, and took the chair, and then a protest signed by some ratepayers was read over and delivered to him, which, referring to the resolution of the 20th September, declared the meeting of the 27th September illegal, and protested against any proceedings being taken as to granting a Church-rate till 25th March, 1856. The chairman of the meeting of the 20th September again demanded the minute-book, and the chairman refused it, and a protest was given in against any proceedings till the minutes were entered. A motion was then proposed adhering to the reso-

lution of adjournment passed at the meeting on the 20th, but the chairman stopped it, and declared it should not be put, as there was nothing before the meeting. The churchwardens then produced their estimate of expenses for the year, and when the first item, the clerk's salary, was read over, a motion was made and seconded, "That the first item in the estimate, the clerk's salary, be rejected." This the chairman refused to put to the meeting, stating that the items of the estimate could not be discussed, and that objection could not be taken to the items, but only to the amount of the rate. Immediately the estimate was read over and before any remark could be made, it was proposed that a rate of 4*½*d. in the pound be granted to raise the amount required. Before this was seconded, the mover of the motion refusing the clerk's salary required again that his motion should be put to the meeting, but the chairman refused. An amendment was then moved and seconded, "That all items in the estimate, except that having reference to the repairs of the building, be rejected," and then a second amendment was moved and seconded, "That this meeting considers it desirable that an estimate of the repairs required should be made by a competent surveyor, and adjourns to the 22nd Nov. next, at ten o'clock, in the vestry, to receive an amended estimate."

The chairman refused to put both of these amendments, and the movers declared they did not waive them, and required them to be put to the meeting, but he again refused. The chairman then put the motion for the rate, and it was lost on a show of hands, but a poll was demanded, which resulted in a majority for the rate.

Counsel will be pleased to observe, that the case now laid before him is not an isolated one. This particular case has been selected to lay before him because it is a fair specimen of a large class of cases which are constantly occurring throughout the country, and in respect to which the parties taking this opinion are anxious to have an opinion on which they may rely to direct their future action.

At the present moment cases almost precisely similar to the present have occurred at a great number of country parishes.

Your opinion is requested—

1st. Was the resolution of adjournment come to at the meeting on the 20th September valid, and the question of a Church-rate thereby adjourned to the 20th March next, and the meeting on 27th September thereby rendered invalid?

2nd. Was the motion for an adjournment, made at the meeting on the 27th September before the business had been proceeded to, legal or illegal?

3rd. If the meeting of the 27th September was valid and competent to entertain the question of a rate, were the motions for rejection of the clerk's salary, or for rejection of all the estimates except as to repairs, or for adjournment till surveyor's estimate furnished, valid? and if so, what effect on the subsequent proceedings has the refusal by the chairman to put these motions to the meeting? and can the rate laid as stated be legally collected? and if not, the grounds of such illegality?

OPINION.

1st. We are of opinion that the resolution of adjournment was valid, and the meeting of the 20th September thereby adjourned to the 25th March, but that the question of a Church-rate was not thereby adjourned to the 25th March, and that the meeting of the 27th September, if called by due notice, was valid and competent to entertain the question of a rate.

2nd. We are of opinion that the motion for an adjournment made at the meeting of the 27th September was perfectly legal, and ought to have been put.

3rd. We are of opinion that the motions for rejection of the clerk's salary, for rejection of the estimate except as to repairs, and for adjournment till the surveyor's estimate could be furnished, were legal, and ought to have been put, and that the refusal of the chairman to put them makes the rate which was afterwards granted a bad one. It is bad, because the questions raised by the motions were all proper to be considered and decided before coming to the question of a four-pence-halfpenny rate, and the chairman had no right to exclude them from the consideration of the vestry.

G. BRAMWELL.
ALFRED WILLS.

Inner Temple, Dec. 26, 1855.

THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE ANTI-PAPAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Among the numerous public addresses presented to the King of Sardinia during his visit to this country, was one from a public meeting held at Edinburgh, composed chiefly of the frequenters of Anti-Papal demonstrations. In the course of the document referred to, the King was told that "the blessing of God has descended upon Britain just in proportion as, by her fidelity to truth and liberty, she has been found worthy of the curses of the Pope. We earnestly trust that our own rulers will learn an important lesson, in reference to the unaltered intolerance of the Papal system, by the presence of your Majesty among them, &c."

The Royal answer to this address administers a sharp rebuke to its ill-judging authors. The Sardinian Ambassador writes:—

I cannot conceal from you that it is with extreme regret that his Majesty has been informed of the expressions of contempt (*expressions de mépris*) by which your address stigmatises the Court of Rome. The King, as well as his predecessors, has considered it a duty to maintain the civil power in his hands intact. He may have deplored profoundly the line of conduct which the Holy See has thought it its duty to adopt towards him of late years. But, descended as he is from a long line of Catholic Princes, and Sovereign of subjects almost entirely Roman Catholics, he cannot admit of words of reprobation thus severe, and, above all, injurious towards the head of that Church on earth. He cannot share in these contemptuous thoughts, which not only could not enter into his heart, but, above all, could never find place in a reply such as I have the honour to address to you. Your address further expresses the hope that his Majesty may extend to his subjects of all creeds the same privileges which have been conceded to the Vaudois. I am happy in being able to inform you that your wishes are already accomplished. King Charles Albert, in emancipating the Vaudois; desired to extend this measure not only to the Protestants of all denominations, but even to

the Israelites, who in his States enjoy in common the same rights, civil and religious. In thus indicating the well-known sentiments of the King, I have no doubt that I have secured for him an additional title to your esteem; for, as a Roman Catholic Sovereign, he has proved that, in his eyes, religion is the symbol of tolerance, of union, and of liberty, and that one of the principles which form the basis of his government is liberty of conscience. Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration,

Marquis V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

THE GOVERNMENT DECISION RESPECTING THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following letter was some time since addressed by the Home Secretary to Lord Burlington as Chancellor of the University of London:—

Whitehall, 18th August, 1855.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your lordship that I have had under consideration the correspondence which passed some time since in reference to the University of London: and I beg leave to state to your lordship that, as to the legal difficulty adverted to in the opinion given by Mr. Tomlinson, I am prepared to advise the Crown that, in the event of a new charter being issued to the University, a clause be inserted in it, making the consent of the majority of the Senate necessary to the surrender of the charter, provided that upon an examination of the law, it should appear that a clause of this nature can be made effectual for its object; and that, with respect to the admission of graduates into the Senate, I proposed that the new charter should provide that every alternate vacancy in the Senate shall henceforth be filled up by the Crown with a graduate of the University of London, until the number of graduates in the Senate shall amount to one-fourth of the total number.—I further propose that every such graduate appointed by the Crown shall be selected from a list of five graduates to be chosen by the graduates at large.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

G. GREY.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE TYNEMOUTH CEMETERY.—The bishop has written a polite and explanatory letter to the Town-council of Tynemouth, explaining that all he wishes is something durable to mark the boundary of the consecrated ground. A little border of stones, or boundary stones at intervals, would suit his lordship's views. The proposition made by the bishop has been unanimously agreed to, both the consecrated and unconsecrated ground to be thus marked off with boundary stones.

A NEOLOGICAL CLERGYMAN.—The Cambridge Chronicle states that the Rev. Rowland Williams, of King's College, author of "Rational Godliness," was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, and that the Bishop has recently relieved him from that office.

A CASE OF CLERICAL IMMORALITY occupied the Arches Court, on Friday week. The delinquent was the Rev. Robert West, Rector of Pett, in the county of Sussex, charged with habitual drunkenness, and brawling, smiting, using profane and irreverent language, and other unclerical behaviour. He frequently exhibited himself in a state of intoxication, not only in his own parish, but in neighbouring towns. He was also profane and lewd in his conduct. Sir John Dodson expressed his opinion that the charges had been fully proved, and sentenced the defendant to two years' suspension *ab officio et beneficio*, condemning him in the costs.

THE CAREER OF A SECEDED CLERGYMAN.—In our last Number we stated that the Rev. W. Wheeler, for many years Vicar of Old and New Shoreham, had left the Church of England and embraced the doctrines and become a member of the Church of Rome. The Brighton Examiner relates the following romantic story, we presume respecting this gentleman: "Some years ago, a banker, supposed to be wealthy, resided in a well-known borough town of considerable magnitude in the west of England. The bank, however, failed, and the banker died, leaving behind him a lovely and highly-accomplished young lady, his daughter, penniless. She at one time took to the stage, and possessing a charming voice, a beautiful person, together with considerable talent, she was very successful. In or near the same town there resided, at the same time, a worthy gentleman, upwards of sixty years of age, unmarried, but having three daughters by his deceased wife. He engaged the banker's daughter as a companion for them; but he himself became so enamoured of the banker's daughter, that he ultimately married her. Afterwards they went abroad, and resided for some time in a town on the coast of Spain; but ultimately he returned to England, and bought a villa on the banks of the Thames. While residing here, a young clergyman of the Church of England, belonging to the Low Church or Evangelical party, was a frequent visitor to the house, and accompanied them on visits or excursions. One day, while sailing on the Thames, the boat or yacht was upset. The old gentleman caught his young wife in his arms, and sustained her in the water as long as possible, calling out to the young clergyman to swim towards them and 'save her,' and he then sank to rise no more; but the clergyman had reached the lady, and making desperate efforts he saved her life from a watery grave. Some months afterwards she gratefully presented the preserver of her life with her hand, and an income left to her by her first husband of 2,000*l.* a year. Subsequently, they came and resided in a small town on the sea coast, not a thousand miles from Brighton. Here he was rector of the parish, and built a noble parsonage-house, at a cost of 5,000*l.* on glebe land, where he resided. He had, at the instance, it is said, of his wife, abandoned the Low Church for the High Church party, and gave great offence to some of the old parishioners by the changes he introduced, being what is termed a 'Puseyite,' or 'Tractarian'; but within the last few days this gentleman has embraced the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and recanted,

it is said, what he now considers the errors of Protestantism. He ceases, of course, to be a clergyman of the Church of England, and he and his family, it is said, are about to proceed to Italy."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. DR. FLETCHER'S ANNUAL SERMON TO THE YOUNG.—The Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., delivered his annual sermon to the young, in Finsbury-circus Chapel, on Christmas-day. The vast edifice was crowded, being occupied, in every part, by about 4,000 Sunday school children, from the various quarters of the metropolis, with a proportionate number of teachers. When the vast multitude of children stood up to sing the well-known hymn (which they never omit), commencing "Salvation, oh! the joyful sound," the spectacle was one of great interest.

MILE-END-ROAD.—A new Congregational chapel, situated in the Mile-end-road, constructed of corrugated iron, by Mr. J. Walker, of Mill Wall, containing about 500 sittings, eighty of which are free, was opened for public worship, on Tuesday, December 18; on which occasion the Rev. James Graham, of Craven Chapel, preached in the morning; and the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, of the New Tabernacle, in the evening. On the following Sunday, three sermons were preached; that in the morning, by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney; that in the afternoon, by the Rev. Samuel Eastman, minister of the place; and that in the evening, by the venerable Dr. Bennett, of Falcon-square. All the services were well attended, especially on Sunday evening, when the building was crowded to excess. The chapel is situated in the neighbourhood of a dense and increasing population, and it is intended as soon as the debt is liquidated to attach school-rooms.

THE CLOSE OF THE OLD YEAR.—On Monday night, in all the Wesleyan Chapels in the metropolis, in most of the Congregational Churches, and in many churches in connexion with the Establishment, special services were held for the purpose of "seeing the old year out and the new year in." In all cases service commenced at ten o'clock, or shortly afterwards, and as twelve o'clock approached, hymns were sung, in which occupation the various congregations were engaged when the striking of twelve told them that the old year had gone. They shortly afterwards dispersed.

HALIFAX SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 30, the Rev. W. Walters delivered the last of his course of lectures to the working classes, for the winter. The subject was "A Farewell to Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-five." The hall was crowded in every part, and the audience listened throughout with the most serious attention. During the whole course there have been the same crowded audiences, and the same beneficial results, as marked the lectures of last winter. There was a feeling of universal regret that the services had come to a close; a regret, however, somewhat lessened by the announcement which the lecturer made, that he hoped, in connexion with other ministers of religion in the town, to establish services somewhat similar throughout the entire year.

THE REV. RICHARD KNILL.—A subscription has been commenced in Leeds in aid of the annuity proposed to be secured for the above excellent minister. Mr. Knill was ordained in this town to the missionary work; and, having faithfully served in that work in India, and afterwards in St. Petersburg, he has now for many years discharged the duties of a pastor at home with eminent zeal and success. We hope as his health is now so much impaired by the rupture of a blood-vessel as to compel him to retire from his charge, he will find ample means of comfort for his declining years in the liberality of those who have profited by his ministrations and writings.—*Leeds Mercury*

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BATTLE-BRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, the anniversary of the opening of this place was held. At three, p.m., the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A., preached. At five, about 200 persons sat down to tea. At six, a public meeting took place. Letters were read apologising for the absence of the Rev. C. Gilbert, T. Spalding, Esq., and S. Morley, Esq., who promised 20*l.* towards the furnishing of the boys' school. After prayer by the Rev. O. Clark, the Rev. T. C. Harrison took the chair. The Rev. T. Seavill, minister of the place, read the report of the past year's operations, which was of a very encouraging nature. Christian friends who had before rendered most efficient services to this infant cause had again shown great liberality. T. Spalding, Esq., J. R. Mills, Esq., J. Finch, Esq., and S. Morley, Esq., with others, were referred to in terms of the highest respect and gratitude. Twenty-three members had been added to the Church. Unbroken peace and harmony had prevailed. The congregation, at first fluctuating, had become more settled, and the number of seatholders was steadily increasing. The ministrations of the pulpit had been supplemented by several courses of lectures on week evenings. Four had been delivered in January to young men, by the Revs. Messrs. Godwin, Corben, Smith, and Davison. Three by H. Vincent, Esq., on the war, administrative reform, and the duties and responsibilities of the English people. And more recently six had been given on "the structure of the body," "ancient and modern witchcraft," the "microscope," &c.; and, as another means of gaining the attention of the poor, a tea meeting had been held, admission three-pence. More than 500 came, the greater part staying till ten o'clock, listening attentively to short addresses on topics of primary interest and importance. It was expected that, by the close of the year, upwards of 137*l.* would

be raised by the Church and congregation, for the defrayment of expenses and the support of the ministry, and more than 200*l.* had been deposited in the Penny Savings' Bank. Adult classes of both sexes had been established, besides the pastor's Bible classes, in the whole numbering upwards of fifty persons. A Sunday-school had been several months in operation, and had received 250 children, with eighteen teachers. The work of domestic visitation had been begun. In March a girl's day-school had been set up—fee, 6*d.* per week; 162 children had entered; 82 had been in attendance; in the second quarter of its existence it paid a rent of 5*l.* besides affording a comfortable income to the teacher. Foremost among new plans of usefulness about to be attempted, was mentioned the establishment in January of a boys' school on the same principles as the girls' school. Towards its furnishing 80*l.* would be required. The report closed by asking for the renewed co-operation and earnest prayers of Christians. Speeches full of warm congratulation and sympathy were delivered by Mr. Carter, the Rev. J. W. Richardson, the Rev. J. Cane, the Rev. J. C. Galloway, M.A., and the Chairman. At half-past seven, the Rev. John Stoughton preached.

WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.—The Rev. Aaron Duffy, of Needham-market, intends commencing his ministrations as pastor, at the Quay-lane Independent Chapel, Woodbridge, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1856.

TRINITY-ROAD CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—On the evening of Christmas-day, a social tea-meeting was held in the school-room of the above place of worship. After tea, which was gratuitously provided by the ladies of the Church and congregation, the chair was taken by the Rev. W. Walters, minister of the chapel, and interesting and effective speeches were delivered by Messrs. Avison, Batty, Clayborough, Fletcher, Illingworth, Mann, Myres, Tickles, Tosgate, Swindell, and Tiffany. In the course of the evening, it was stated by the chairman that during the past four months, upwards of 250*l.* had been raised towards the liquidation of the chapel debt. The meeting was of the most pleasant and encouraging character.

WATERFORD RAGGED SCHOOL.—This institution has been in existence about four years, and is supported and managed by a mixed committee of Episcopalian and Dissenters. It was intended for the poorest class of Romanists, who formerly subsisted by begging and plunder. Happily, a large number of children and of parents have availed themselves of the advantages which this school offers them. On Sundays, when adults are admitted, the attendance has often exceeded two hundred. Several of the girls who have been educated in this establishment, are now in service, and are giving great satisfaction to their employers, and a few of the boys have likewise obtained situations through their connection with this school. Great pains are taken to make the pupils acquainted with revealed truth, and considerable success has attended these efforts, some of the elder scholars having left the Church of Rome, and the others having become far more liberal and inquiring than is common among Roman Catholics. On the 18th of December, 112 of the juveniles belonging to the school took tea together; after which, they were surprised and delighted by an interesting and judicious exhibition of the Magic Lantern. The orderly and cleanly appearance and the singing of the children, afforded much gratification to a large number of spectators, and the bishop of the diocese gave them a short, simple, and evangelical address. It was pleasant to see members and clergymen of the Established Church co-operating with the Rev. J. Wilshire (Baptist minister), H. George Freeman, Esq., and other Dissenters, in this labour of love.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DANIEL DAVIES, SWANSEA.—The Rev. Daniel Davies, of Swansea, having received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church at Cardigan, the members of his late congregation and the public of Swansea generally presented him, on Tuesday evening, the 18th ult., with a testimonial of their respect and esteem, in recognition of his ability and worth as a minister, and of his long and faithful services in the cause of civil and religious liberty. A tea-meeting was held in connexion with the presentation, at the Assembly Rooms, where between 400 and 500 persons sat down. After tea, the meeting adjourned, for want of sufficient space, to the large room of the Town Hall. At half past seven o'clock, the Mayor of Swansea, Evan M. Richards, Esq., took the chair; and the testimonial was then presented by W. H. Michael, Esq., in an appropriate and excellent speech. The testimonial consisted of a valuable gold watch and massive chain (with suitable inscription), a cottage piano-forte, and a beautifully executed portrait of the reverend gentleman's deceased wife. The meeting was addressed by representatives of nearly every denomination in the town. The Roman Catholic priest forgot that Mr. Davies was a heretic, and expressed the hope of meeting him in heaven. Mr. Muggridge, a Churchman, spoke the respect felt by Church people. The Rev. William Jones represented the Independents; the Rev. Charles Short, the Baptists (English); and Mr. Rutter, a member of the Town-council, spoke for the Quakers. The whole proceedings of the evening were of an unusually interesting and impressive character.

DEATH OF MR. JOSIAH CONDER.

It was lately our painful duty to announce the serious illness of Mr. Josiah Conder, the senior editor of the *Patriot*. We have now to record his decease, which took place last Thursday night, at his residence in St. John's-wood. Surrounded by his family, who have been in constant attendance upon him ever since his illness assumed a serious form, he most

peacefully entered into rest, at about half-past eight o'clock, without a struggle.

From an early age (says the *Patriot*) Mr. Conder devoted himself to active exertions in connexion with Christian principles and institutions; and although in point of literary merit his compositions both in prose and in verse have placed him in the first rank of men of letters, yet his principal distinction is that his talents and acquirements were chiefly devoted to religious objects. In this journal the labours of his pen were uninterrupted till the 9th November, when disease incapacitated him for mental exertion; and his last attention appears to have been given to a collection of his beautiful hymns, then passing through the press. Mr. Conder was born in London Sept. 17, 1789, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Conder, bookseller, and grandson of Dr. John Conder, President of the Old College, Homerton. At an early age he manifested that poetical genius and literary taste which have so highly distinguished him. His juvenile poetical contributions to the "Atheneum" (Dr. Aikin's) and other publications having attracted favourable notice, he published in 1810 a small volume entitled "The Associate Minstrels," as being the joint production of several friends; and this book passed through two editions. In 1814, he became proprietor of the *Eclectic Review*, being at that time a publisher and bookseller in London. In 1819, he disposed of his business to his successor, Mr. B. Holdsworth, and for many subsequent years resided at Watford, in Hertfordshire, retaining in his own hands the management of the *Eclectic Review* till 1827, when he transferred the proprietorship to Dr. Thomas Price. During the three and twenty years of Mr. Josiah Conder's editorship of that monthly journal, he enjoyed the assistance, as regular or occasional contributors, of John Foster, Robert Hall, James Montgomery, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Chalmers, Isaac Taylor, Z. Uwins, D.D., Dr. Vaughan, Charles Marsh, and many other literary celebrities. In 1818, Mr. Conder published his well-known work on Protestant Nonconformity, in two volumes octavo. In 1824, he entered into an engagement with Mr. James Duncan, of Paternoster-row, to edit the series entitled "The Modern Traveller;" undertaking, in the first instance, to furnish the volume on Palestine. Ultimately, however, after several unsuccessful attempts to divide the labour, he found himself compelled to carry on the entire series; in the production of which, in four or five volumes alone, had he any literary assistance. The series of thirty volumes was completed in 1830; but "Italy," in three volumes, was subsequently added in 1831. In 1838, Mr. Conder was induced, on the application of the gentlemen who had recently established the *Patriot* newspaper, to become the editor of that journal, an office which he continued to sustain for twenty-three years. For many years he took an active part in the public movements of the Protestant Dissenters of the metropolis, without, however, renouncing his attachment to literature. His other publications are: "The Village Lecturer" (1822); "The Star in the East, and other Poems" (1824); "Dictionary of Geography" (1824); "A New Translation of the Epistles to the Hebrews" (1824); "The Choir and Oratory: Sacred Poems" (1827); "Memoir of Bunyan" (1828); "Analytical View of all Religions" (8vo, 1828); "Literary History of the New Testament" (8vo, 1845); "Harmony of History with Prophecy: An Exposition of the Apocalypse" (1849); "The Post of the Sanctuary; an Essay on Dr. Watts" (1850); "Watts's Psalms and Hymns Revised and Re-arranged" (1851); "The Law of the Sabbath;" and other tracts and miscellaneous articles inserted in public journals. Mr. Conder was also the editor of the "Congregational Hymn-book," published under the auspices of the Congregational Union in 1836, and very extensively used as a supplement to Watts's Psalms and Hymns. He married, in 1815, Joan Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thomas, Esq., of Southgate. Mrs. Conder's poems and hymns, included in the publications above mentioned, are characterised by a rare elegance and rhythmical beauty. Mr. Conder is survived by Mrs. Conder and five of their children, one of whom is a daughter. The four sons are Mr. Francis R. Conder, well known as a civil engineer and railway contractor; the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, pastor of the Congregational Church at Poole; Mr. Josiah Conder, of the Bank of England; and Mr. Charles Conder, who is associated in professional pursuits with his eldest brother. The zeal and energy with which our lamented friend and colleague consecrated his talents and knowledge to the cause of liberty, humanity, and truth, are familiar to our readers, who, for so many years, have enjoyed the fruits of his incessant labours. There is not an object or institution in the land, commanding the sympathies of the wise and the good, that has not reaped the benefits of his spontaneous and efficient advocacy. The Bible Society, the Anti-Slavery Society, the London Missionary Society, and every association whose object is to promote religious freedom, Evangelical truth, and the social happiness of man, enrols the name of Josiah Conder among its most distinguished adherents.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR SONS OF MINISTERS.

The object of this society is to assist ministers of limited income to board and educate their sons. It is a painful fact that many ministers are very inadequately remunerated, and to meet this is only obviating a defect of the voluntary principle in one form, by following it out in another.

The annual examination of the pupils in the school has just taken place, and it appears from the testimonials of the examiners that the institution is well worthy of support. In consequence of the high price of provisions, larger contributions are needed to enable the com-

mittee to carry out their purpose, and we hope the friends of education will sustain this important society. Nearly 100 boys have been educated by its means, and it is of importance to observe that they are belonging to seven different denominations. It is a rule of the society that no pupil is admitted to its advantages unless he pays a minimum sum of ten guineas; many pay a somewhat larger sum. The benevolence of the public is sought on behalf of those who help themselves.

At the close of the session ending Christmas, 1855, the Rev. Dr. Alliot, President of the Independent College at Plymouth, conducted the Classical Examination, in reference to which he says:—

I have examined in writing the pupils of Shireland Hall School. The senior class has read in Greek, Xenophon, and the Gospel of Luke; and in Latin, Sallust, and Virgil. Other classes were examined in Cesar, Eutropius, and the Delectus. I generally require one-third of the maximum merit to pronounce an examination as passed at all. Taking this standard, I find that out of twenty-five boys only one has failed. I have divided those who have passed into three classes, the first consisting of those who have earned more than two-thirds of the maximum merit, and I am happy to be able to report that ten are placed in this highest class. This fact will be perceived to be highly creditable to the School, when it is known that the scholars were totally unaware what passages would be selected for translation, and what questions would be put to them till they entered the examination room, and that they were not allowed to make use of any assistance in writing the replies. I congratulate Mr. Morgan, the friends of the school, and the young gentlemen I have examined, on the result.

Similar testimony is borne by the Rev. F. W. Gotch, of Bristol, and the Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, who assisted in the examination.

CHRISTMAS AND THE POOR.

The statistics of the amount of pauperism in the Metropolis on Christmas-day show an increase over the number last year of no fewer than 9,693 in twenty-six parishes, and a decrease of 1,036 in six parishes. Upwards of 100,000 paupers, male and female, were regaled with Christmas fare on Tuesday in the Metropolitan workhouses. On Thursday the Lord Mayor said it afforded him sincere pleasure to be able to state, that not a single charge of drunkenness had been brought before him as having occurred in the district of the City over which his jurisdiction extended.

Under the name of the Christmas Dinner Association there exists a seasonable and benevolent association, founded, a few years ago, by T. S. Briggs, Esq., of Pine Apple-place, Maida-hill, for the purpose of providing a good dinner for the deserving poor on Christmas-day. This year a hundred and forty dinners were distributed in the school-room of Whitfield Chapel, Drury-lane, under the presidency of the Rev. D. Martin, who delivered an address to the recipients. The mode of operation is very simple: any person collecting five shillings receives a card which they confer upon a deserving poor family, a member of which attends and receives a supply of bread, beef, fruit, flour, and one shilling for coals, vegetables, &c., amply sufficient for an excellent dinner. At the distribution a brief religious service is held. The association has done much good.

Although, unhappily, there is an increase of pauperism this winter, the liberality of those whose means are more ample has been unusually great. On all sides, both among Churchmen and Dissenters, this seasonable spirit has been manifest. It is well known that many Dissenting congregations contribute liberally to the relief of the poor during this festive season. As one instance which has come to our knowledge, we may mention that the church and congregation at Claylands Chapel, Kennington, of which the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown is pastor, contributed the handsome sum of 65*l.*, which provided over 200 poor families with a Christmas dinner and coal.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNEY ACROSS THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

A letter has been addressed from Cassange, west coast of Africa (Jan. 29, 1855), by Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Maclear, Astronomer Royal:—

I am now (he says), on my way back to the Zambesi, and thence I hope to descend to Quilimane, on the east coast. It is rather a difficult task, for I have none but Zambesiens with me; and I suspect they will not be very willing to go so far from home, and return again without my company. The Portuguese gave me two Empacaseiros, a sort of freemasons—pretty powerful body in the country. They are faithful, brave, and good shots. We got on very well for some time; but, at last, without saying anything to any one, they took leave by night; and I must do the best I can alone. I intend going a little farther east now than when coming here, in order to avoid some tribes in our vicinity. Then turn south, about long. 22 deg. We have had a great deal of sickness in Angola. Intermittent fever perpetually. Last night I had three hours of teeth-chattering and breathing as hard as if running up a hill. It enlarges the spleens of all the Portuguese, and often ends fatally. The country is, however, most splendid. I never saw such luxuriant vegetation before. Everything grows, if they only put it into the ground; but the inhabitants, having been seduced by the gains of the slave-trade, have paid small attention to the resources of their country. Coffee was introduced by the Jesuits; and, finding a congenial soil and climate, has propagated itself over the whole country. I saw it a short time ago at Tala Mongono, nearly 300 miles inland, and fine plantations of it are daily discovered in the dense forests which line the sides of the mountains. It is the finest coffee in the world, being descended from the celebrated Mocha. It affords an excellent means of turning to honest industry from slave-trading; for

all that is necessary is to cut down the brushwood, and leave the large trees to afford shade, and then the person possesses a lucrative estate. Many South American fruit-trees, also introduced by the Jesuits, grow luxuriously. Pineapples planted in rows on each side of the road, for miles together. I visited several of the "extinct convents," or, as we should say, deserted missionary stations. Several of the churches would require but little to put them in repair. Their neat gardens stand as they left them. Their dormitories, too, and big chests, in which, I suppose, the brethren stored their grub; but there are no books, nor inscriptions on their graves. They were sometimes troublesome to the powers that be; nearly as bad, perhaps, as the London missionaries! But I have not much information about them. I picked up good chiefly; not being much desirous for scandal, which may be got gratis nearer home. They have left a good impression of their devotedness, and very many can now read and write in consequence. In the district of Ambaca it is considered a disgrace for any one to be ignorant of letters, and it is not unusual for blacks to be seen in the evening with a fire-stick in one hand and a pen in the other, writing in a beautiful hand a petition or other document to a commandant. If their labours were so permanent, surely the efforts of Protestants of all denominations who try to leave behind them the Word of Life, will be no less abiding. I was amused at one place, when looking at the ruins of a convent of Black Benedictines, for some unaccountable jerk in the association of ideas made me immediately fancy one of the Hottentot Benedictines up there at the Devil's Lop, with a lot of spy-glasses, peering at your establishment. Do you remember a few beans I gave to Mrs. Maclear. I hope they grew; for that is the identical seed which yields the sweet oil of commerce. The people pound it, then throw it into boiling water. The oil is skimmed off the top; and I met hundreds of people conveying large jars of it to the coast for sale. When the oil is boiled with water three times—*i.e.*, the water being changed thus often—it is used as salad oil; and the bean itself toasted is delicious, being put on the tables of men-of-war as part of the dessert. Here it is named the Fingola, or Mendobi bean. I hope, by God's help, to reach the east coast about the end of this year. I did not get a single letter from any of my friends while in Angola; hence I am quite ignorant of my family and every private friend.

THE WAR.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

It is understood that the Austrian message, mis-called an ultimatum, was formally brought to the knowledge of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg on Thursday last, and on the following day was officially communicated to Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna. The term fixed for the return of an answer by Russia is January 17. In a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, published on Sunday, it is stated that the demand for the "cession of so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube," is interpreted as applying to "that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotyn on the north, the Salt Lake Sasyk on the south, and the Pruth on the west."

In reference to the Austrian proposal, the *Morning Post* of Monday has the following important statement: "The choice of peace or war now lies before the Czar, and Europe awaits the decision with anxiety. If the Emperor Alexander consent to accept the issue of the war as it now stands—if he consent to the annihilation of Russian maritime power in the Black Sea, and to the obvious measures which are necessary for the security of Turkey and of Europe—we shall have peace. But we fear that these questions involve points of pride and dignity which the Czar may feel it as yet impossible to concede to the victorious arms of an enemy. Now, in the instance of the all-important neutralisation of the Black Sea, we have reason to know that Russia is ready to consent to that if pressed upon her by the voice of Europe; and with respect to other demands, they would probably be acceded to, if urged by a great coalition of nations, to whose verdict and to whose will she might, as it were, proudly yield—even as the Houses of Austria and of Bourbon had to yield in their time of power, and give pledges to the nations that they would not abuse their overwhelming power to effect universal empire."

The *Morning Post*, of Monday, says: "We may state, without indiscretion, that M. Von Seebach, the Saxon Minister in Paris, who has recently gone to St. Petersburg, bears thither the words which were addressed to him by the Emperor Napoleon, in an audience recently accorded, and in which the Emperor told M. Von Seebach that the Emperor Alexander might rest assured that under no circumstances whatever, would he ever abandon the English alliance, to which he was firmly wedded, and from which no intrigue should ever divorce him. Russia may therefore abandon the hope she has even yet entertained of separating the Allies, who have been, are, and will be, as one."

A diplomatic circular has been issued by Russia, dated St. Petersburg, December 22, announcing that the Emperor is willing to consent to the third point of the Four Guarantees drawn up at the Conferences of Vienna, if regulated in the following manner:—

The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles is maintained.

No war flag shall be admitted into the Black Sea except that of the forces which Russia and Turkey may judge it necessary to maintain there, by mutual agreement.

The amount of these forces shall be fixed by a direct arrangement between Russia and Turkey without the ostensible participation of the other Powers.

The following is a statement from an Austrian pen, of the contents of the "proposals" which Count Esterhazy is to lay before the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; they are described to be the "result of a perfect understanding between the Western Powers and Aus-

tria, both with regard to the tenor of the conditions of peace which are to provide the necessary guarantees, and to the common action of the Allies, in case of their being rejected."

The proposals contain:—

1. The relinquishment of the Russian Protectorate over the Danubian Principalities and the conditions essential to a securing of a new order of things there. This difficult point, which is already in process of being carried out, is drawn up so decisively and so clearly, that in case of its acceptance every prejudicial influence on the part of Russia on the deliberations as to the regulation of the affairs of the Principalities is excluded at once. Russia is required simply to give her assent to the arrangements about to be made, without participating in any deliberation or any resolution on the subject.

2. Cession of a portion of Bessarabia, to such an extent that Russia would be not only removed from the delta of the Danube, but would have to give up her entire position on that river. The geographical line for the future Russian frontier is traced on a map appended to the papers, and according to that the Russian frontier would be considerably thrust back.

3. Neutralisation of the Black Sea, without any Russian fortresses and arsenals on its coasts; at the mouths of the Danube, however, there is to be a station for vessels of small burden, for the purposes of marine police.

4. Common protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

All the above points have been proposed by Austria; the following have been added by the Western Powers: Admission of Consuls into the harbors of the Black Sea, and an undertaking on the part of Russia never, for the future to erect any fortifications on the Aland Isles. The term allowed to Russia by Count Esterhazy, who is expected to arrive in St. Petersburg on the 24th or 25th, is very short, and in ten days the decision must be made. Should the proposal be rejected, the immediate breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Austria would ensue.

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg from Prince Gortschakoff, and dated Dec. 20, states that two sotnias of Tschernomoré Cossacks attacked and defeated a strong squadron of General Vivian's Anglo-Turkish cavalry on the 16th inst., near Kertch, capturing the commanding officer and forty-seven men.

A letter from Sebastopol, dated the 7th December, describes the extensive works which the enemy has thrown up on the North side:—

The summit of the Plateau Constantine is now covered by a fortification to which it would be difficult to give a technical name; it is a pile of batteries and counter-batteries, of cavaliers and redoubts united together, to Fort Constantine by numerous covered ways. In the rear of Fort Constantine is a small bay, in which there are several large storehouses. There are two batteries at the bottom of this bay, and the Russians are now engaged in constructing a third. After Fort Constantine comes Fort Catherine, constructed, like it, of granite, with a double row of casements and embrasures. It has been strengthened by fresh earthworks, and the upper part—that is to say, the terrace—is filled with guns en barbette and heavy mortars. This fort is in the form of an oblong square, with the corner opposite the port rounded off, while the other corner on the same side is flanked by a large crenelated tower. The part towards the land is defended by two strong towers, large ditches, and a horn-work, situated on a small tongue of land which runs out towards the port. Two earthworks, having each fifteen guns, have been thrown up on the right and left of the fort. A little above this fort, on an intermediate plateau, is another strong battery, and on the summit of the plateau is a large construction which serves as a sort of advanced work to the citadel. Between this fortification and those mentioned at the commencement of my letter, there is a redoubt mounted with guns of very heavy calibre. After Fort Catherine there is another point on which the Russians have cut out in the earth and rock a series of fortifications on a most gigantic scale, the whole point being, in fact, metamorphosed into a citadel. There appear to be here several rows of batteries, then barracks for the troops, and then more batteries. In the rear of this point may be seen some small clusters of houses or stores, and some small vessels lying on the shore. The beach is defended by a strong battery, which extends all round the bay, as far as Fort Severnaya; which is of itself an assemblage of batteries placed one over the other, and defended on the land-side by a large ditch. To the right of the Severnaya are some sunken steamers, and then another village or collection of barracks and storehouses, protected by two batteries. All these are commanded by the citadel; which has been so much increased that all that formerly existed is now concealed behind the immense work recently executed.

The *Morning Post*'s Paris correspondent writes that despatches, dated the 18th, from Sebastopol, stated that the mining of the docks was nearly completed. The allied armies were in excellent condition, and had every comfort. Large quantities of winter stores had, it was supposed, reached the enemy. The Russians continued to fortify their positions, and such points as commanded their roads of communication.

According to intelligence received from Kinburn, the Russians exhibit their usual energy in casting up defensive works along the banks of the Bug, and there is reason to believe that they are equally active in throwing lines across the spit before Kherson, and in making redoubts to oppose the march of any force from Kinburn upon the last-named city. The Dnieper is supposed to be quite impracticable, and the Bug will speedily offer enormous obstacles to the advance of even the most heavily-armed and lightest-built gun-boats and mortar-vessels. The enemy are also placing Otschkoj in a condition of defence, and confine themselves to making works on the upper cliffs, which can scarcely be touched by the fire of our ships.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP.
Letters from the correspondents of the morning papers come down to December 16. The *Daily News* correspondent thus opens his communication of that date:—

Long expected, and not badly prepared for winter

has come at last, announcing his advent by elemental flourishes worthy of so stern a potentate. On Tuesday night, after a short spell of dry weather, the floodgates of heaven were again opened, and such a torrent of rain burst over the camp as few men in it had ever slunk from since they set foot in the Crimea. Down it came, not in drops, but in continuous streams, penetrating everything in the shape of human dwelling-place throughout the camp, except the best roofed of the huts, and even leaking through such of those as were not additionally sheeted overhead with felt or tarpaulin. Terrible were the forebodings as to the state of the ground on the morrow, when lo! on Wednesday morning, appeared as severe a frost as the presiding genie at the north pole could himself have turned out of hand. The weather sides of the tents were literally so many sheets of flexible ice, as if the torrent had been suddenly "pulled up" and the freezing process at once set in. About breakfast time a slight snow shower began; and, after an hour, when it ceased, the eye fell on as hoar and arctic-looking gathering of little frosted pyramids as the most imaginative of scene-painters could conceive. Fortunately, we are not badly provided against even a keener intensity than this, the men being all supplied with an abundance of the warmest winter clothing, and quite a half of them already snugly housed in comfortable huts.

The report of the *Times* correspondent is not so favourable. He states that the army is entirely prevented from moving by transport difficulties, but that General Windham is endeavouring to organise a new system. Next year the Transport Corps will consist of 19,000 men and of 19,000 animals, for it has been found absolutely necessary to have one man for each mule or horse. Of the camp followers he states: "There are not less than 25,000 camp followers, including those of the French, Sardinians, and English, belonging to the Allied army, or hanging on their skirts; and some persons are inclined to believe that this estimate is very much under the mark." Turning to the economics of the army, he says: "The more one sees of home management the deeper becomes the conviction that it is extremely injudicious even in the most vigorous hands and under the most experienced heads. There is not a naval officer in Balaklava who could not give numerous examples of the waste of money which takes place every day in harbour, and of the absurdities and contradictions involved in plans and orders." Respecting officers returning on leave, he states: "An officer who has served with his regiment since the beginning of the war may fairly claim to be allowed to revisit his native land for a few weeks—it may be for the last time—before he returns to fight for his country; and the rule laid down by General Codrington, that staff appointments are forfeited when an officer goes home, leaves no possible ground for complaint." He also states that the French roads had failed, and had become in a very bad condition; an immense increase of traffic had been thrown upon our own roads.

Under present circumstances, Colonel Wetherall, the Director-General of the Land Transport Corps, has felt himself obliged to lighten the burdens on the corps as speedily and as much as possible, and in compliance with his recommendations orders have been given to suspend the carriage of hutting materials to the front, so that many thousands of men will have to pass the winter under canvas unless the huts be sent up before the bad weather sets in with severity. In fact, mules and carts were fast disappearing; I have been told that of the former not less than 1,200 have perished or have been destroyed since the rains began, and I should be afraid to repeat the number given to me as that of carts, &c., broken down. The English pack saddles are described as being of the most inferior construction and materials, and the carts and wagons are simply disgraceful to the contractors.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg, as well as from Constantinople, the important fact that Omar Pasha has fallen back on Redout Kaleh.

A letter from Erzeroum reports the arrival there on the evening of the 27th of Nov., of Generals Kmety (Ismael Pasha) and Colman (Feigi Pasha) from Kars, which they had left three days before.

They report that on the 22nd General Williams had received despatches from this place, to the effect that he need expect no succour from our part, inasmuch as the Muchir Selim Pasha could not be moved to send them, and that he must look upon himself as abandoned to his own resources. Next day (the 23rd) the General called a council of all the Turkish officers, over which the Muchir Yasif Pasha presided, and representing to them the condition of Kars, and the contents of the despatches he had received, submitted to them the following questions: Did they believe that the garrison was able to hold out longer? Did they believe that enough of provisions remained to support them for a little longer? Did they believe it possible to meet the enemy in the field? The whole of the Pashas placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the English general. The same evening General Williams despatched his aide-de-camp, Major Teesdale, to General Mouravieff, to request a personal interview, with a view to agree upon terms for the surrender of Kars. At the same time, Generals Colman and Kmety left Kars—with an escort of five Kurds, who pledged themselves for their safety—after having given in their resignations to our brave general, on the ground that their services there were no longer available. The account they give of the condition of Kars is the most lamentable that can be imagined. For more than a week the women and children had been dying of hunger, and had gone in their agony to the door of General Williams to implore him for food, and to lay their bodies on his threshold. The soldiers were dying at the rate of one hundred a day; the hospitals were crammed with sick, the streets with corpses—all from hunger. The generals passed the Russian posts in the vicinity of Kars without molestation; on the last day of their journey they had to open themselves a passage sword in hand, but they have come off unwounded.

A letter from Constantinople of Dec. 20 says: "The famine appears to have been very severe before Ge-

neral Williams resolved to capitulate. One account states that 100 men a day were dying of hunger and privations, and that on the 24th an English officer gave 26s. for a rat. The little meat that remained of the slaughtered beasts of burden was reserved for the hospitals, in which the Russians found 3,000 sick and wounded. On the 27th the enemy sent a large convoy of provisions into the town. Sentries were placed in all the streets for the protection of the inhabitants. According to all the news (still scanty) that we have as yet received, the Russians appear to have behaved well, and even generously. Surgeons, medicines, and other requisites, were immediately supplied to the Turkish hospitals."

General Mouravieff has, it is said, sent a column on Akhaltsik. A part of the garrison of Kutais have gone to Goree, in order to defend the passes which command the entrance into Georgia. Selim Pasha, with 12,000 men, is still at Trebisond, waiting for the arrival of the Egyptian division.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Submarine Electric Cable between Varna and the Crimea is stated to be broken, and it is declared that three or four months must elapse before it will be again in operation.

The *Phare de la Manche* announces that 30,000 or 40,000 men will probably be encamped this winter in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg for the purpose of being embarked next spring for the Russian Baltic provinces. The establishment of another camp of 20,000 men, near Brest, is also talked of.

It is expected that Sir E. Lyons and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Sir A. Airey, will be present at the Council of War about to be held at Paris. Marshal Pelissier is said to have given his opinion that no campaign is possible from the present base of operations.

Friday's *Gazette* contains a notice received at the Foreign-office from Rear-Admiral Baynes, stating that the blockade of all ports belonging to the enemy in the Baltic was entirely raised on the 10th instant. The *Gazette* also contains an order in council, prohibiting the exportation of saltpetre, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, and muriate of potash (chloride of potassium), by Her Majesty's colonies in North America, including the West India Islands, as to all foreign countries.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Syndical Chamber of the Paris Stockbrokers has decided that the new Russian loan shall not be allowed to be quoted on the Paris Bourse; and that, consequently, stockbrokers are prohibited from meddling in any manner whatever in negotiations of that stock.

Shells are now cast at Lowmoor Iron-works of the extraordinary dimensions of thirty-six inches in diameter! They weigh, unfilled, upwards of a ton and a quarter. The mortars to discharge these monsters, in course of manufacture, by Mr. C. J. Mare, will weigh about thirty-five tons each. These formidable weapons are intended for use in the Baltic.

The Government, it is calculated, when army-agencies are abolished, and the business transferred to the War Department, will be gainers to the extent of 40,000*l.* annually. The allowance paid to army-agents is 300*l.* per annum for each regiment, and 600*l.* for regiments having two battalions.

Mr. W. Thomas, of Ratton, in Sussex, has sent to the Crimea a pack of fox-hounds, for his brother Major Thomas, of the Royal Horse Artillery; so that the officers of the army will be able to try the mettle of Russian foxes.

An immense gun is in course of construction at the Mersey Steel and Ironworks, Liverpool, which, when finished, is expected to weigh 24 tons, will be 15 feet long, 13-inch bore, and will project a ball of upwards of 300 lbs. a distance of five miles.

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord*, writing on Sunday, says he is assured that the French Government has demanded of the Cabinet of Vienna an explanation of the toasts which had been drunk in honour of the Russian army at a banquet given to Marshal Baron Hess, to celebrate his fiftieth year of military service.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has commanded Count Perofsky, Minister of Apanages, to issue a fresh proclamation to the peasants of the Crown domains, calling on them to raise a second corps of sharpshooters, to bear the name of the Imperial family and defend Holy Russia against the enemies of the orthodox faith.

An Imperial ukase orders a new coinage of copper to the amount of three millions of silver roubles, to be commenced as soon as the issue previously ordered shall have been completed.

The Ministry of War has advertised for tenders for the supply of 138 complete mortar carriages, and fittings for an immense number of others. All are to be delivered early in the spring. 5,280 cwt. of ordnance are to be delivered at Archangel. The arsenal at this port is ready to contract for the delivery of 200,000*lb.* of Russian lead. Similar advertisements are appearing daily in the *Gazette*.

The Government has ordered commutation of the robat (compulsory services of the peasants on the lords' demesne, payments in kind, &c.), terminable in three years.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *National Gazette* of Berlin says: "The capture of Kars has so aroused the warlike instincts of the nation, that it is possible that the propositions of peace will be received with indifference. The old Russian party, of which General Mouravieff is the hero, triumphs at this moment."

General Todleben is now at Cronstadt. He has been treated like a prince. At the banquet given to

him by the pupils of the Engineer School, the Grand Duke, the inspector-general of that branch of the service, proposed the health of the Russian Vauban, and proclaimed him to be the greatest warrior in the Empire.

The internal condition of Russia increases in wretchedness. Property and life are insecure, and articles of importation are becoming of the greatest scarcity and dearness. As there is no sale for their corn abroad, large proprietors are neglecting to sow their land, and a famine is looked for as the result.

By an Imperial ukase, dated the 21st inst., Prince Menschikoff is appointed Military Governor-General of Cronstadt, with all the rights and powers appertaining to a General-in-Chief in time of War.

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

A letter from Milan, in the *Opinions* of Turin, says: "The Concordat just concluded between Austria and the Holy See has not met with favour here. For some days past the words 'Down with the Concordat,' and similar sentiments, have been chalked upon the walls of the archbishop's palace by unknown hands, and are renewed as fast as they are wiped off by the police."

Schiller's *Don Carlos* was given on Sunday week in the Court Theatre, Vienna; but to the astonishment of the audience, Domingo, the King's confessor, appeared as a mailed knight. The ecclesiastical censorship has already begun.

Here is another instance of the revival. At a party in a gentleman's house at Vienna, a dance was got up; one of the guests volunteered to play a quadrille on the pianoforte; presently a gendarme entered, seized the musician, and took him to prison! The Archbishop of Vienna had ordered that no dance-music should be played during Advent.

The following significant extracts are from a letter recently addressed by the Bishop of Brescia to his flock:

The most convincing proof of the high importance and utility of the Concordat is that all good people are delighted with it, while the heretical and revolutionary organs of the foreign press heap contumely upon it. It pains us to remark, that some of the Austrian papers, in a covert way, imitate them, and in so doing revile our holy religion and the majesty of our illustrious sovereign. We publicly declare, that of all the numerous benefits which the nation had received from the Emperor Francis Joseph during the short space of a few years, the Concordat is the greatest, because it is the most worthy, because it strengthens and secures the others, and because it is the beginning and source of much greater future benefits.

After a rude attack on heretical countries in general, the right reverend gentleman observes, that it is ridiculous to suppose Austrian Protestants can enjoy equal privileges with Roman Catholics. He continues:

Can error have the same rights as truth? He who is not a dutiful son of the Roman Catholic Church can have no claim to such privileges as those granted by the Concordat, because every religion excepting that of the Roman Church is but error, and error has no other right but to be lamented over and kept in the background. Has not the Emperor declared before the whole world that the heretical sects have in future nothing more to expect than civil tolerance?

ITALY.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* reports the release of Edward Murray, whose case excited so much discussion about three years ago, and which then gave subject for repeated remonstrances from the British Government to that of his Holiness. It will be sufficient to recall him to mind as the Englishman arrested at Ancona in 1849, charged with being associated with known assassins, and of having been an accomplice in the murder of Count Severino, for which he was condemned to the guillotine by the secret tribunal of the Sagra Consulta, which sentence would certainly have been carried into effect had it not been averted by the energetic remonstrances of our consul, Mr. Freeborn, acting according to the instructions of the British Government, not on the principle of wishing to save the prisoner, if guilty, merely because he was a British subject, but because the trial was, according to British ideas of justice, secret, inquisitorial, and unfair. The Papal Government was obstinate, and never would communicate the evidential documents of the trial even to Sir Henry Bulwer, who, during his residence in Rome, endeavoured to procure them from Cardinal Antonelli; but the Pope mitigated the capital sentence to that of imprisonment for life in the state prison of Palliano, where Edward Murray was consequently sent after having been confined at Ancona and Rome for nearly five years. Since that period exertions have not been wanting in his behalf, and the charity of British visitors in Rome has been abundant towards his mother, an Ionian by birth. On Sunday night, the 16th instant, Murray was released from prison, and sent secretly to Civita Vecchia, escorted by gendarmes, there to be embarked on board the French steamer for Malta.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

On the 7th November there was a collision between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Oude, in which 500 persons were slain. The Hindoos were victorious. The Mahomedan leader was killed. Herat has been taken by the Persians. Lord Dalhousie returned to Calcutta on the 29th November. The export of saltpetre is prohibited from India, except to English ports. The mission has returned from Ava. No treaty was signed.

Many pirates have been destroyed on the coast of China. At Canton tranquillity prevails, but 300 persons are decapitated weekly. Trade in China was dull, without an early prospect of change.

The Pasha of Egypt has rescinded the prohibition on the exportation of wheat and Indian corn.

Of Commodore Elliot and his squadron we have no intelligence, or any news of interest, as regards the Russians in the north. Her Majesty's steamer Barracouta left Shanghai on the 8th of October with provisions and supplies for the Commodore's fleet, but encountered a very severe gale, and sustaining damage, put back to repair.

Of the rebels in the north, we have no definite intelligence. In the Kwangsi and Oonam provinces, however, they are said to maintain their position, and their proximity occasions some anxiety in the Canton district, and materially injures trade. A large fleet of boats collected outside the Bogue, but retired before the Imperial force sent against them; and their present position is not exactly known.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York come down to Dec. 18. The President's Message has not arrived, the difficulty of electing a Speaker by Congress not having been overcome, although sixty-four ballots had been taken. Mr. Banks at the last ballot obtained 105 votes (seven short of the number necessary to an election) and continued to be the favourite. The general opinion was that he would ultimately be elected. Pending a resolution offered by Mr. Thorington, of Iowa, for the election of a Speaker by plurality, the House again adjourned.

Important advices had been received at the State Department, at Washington, from the American Ministers at London, Madrid, and Copenhagen. Those from Mr. Buchanan confirm the statement, that our Government had declined giving any further explanations. The correspondent of the *New York Herald* at Washington writes, that the language of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Buchanan is, that "the American Government can expect nothing further through our exertions to get the redress demanded by diplomacy; that the sentiment was not intended to convey hostility on the part of Great Britain; but it applied as a fixed determination not to make further apologies, those already made being deemed all that the case called for." He adds: "It would seem that Mr. Marcy and the President have agreed upon the one point—that in the event by the next arrival—which proved to be the Baltic—there should be no alteration in the British Minister's course towards the United States upon the subject of her demand, which was a satisfactory apology or the displacement of her Minister, the subject should be referred to Congress for immediate action."

The *Union of Washington* reports that an unknown donor, full of admiration for the gallant defence of Sebastopol, had sent to the chief of the Russian Legation a check for 4,000 dollars, the amount of which was to be distributed among "the widows and orphans of the Russian soldiers who fell bravely fighting for their homes against foreign aggressions."

Two proclamations had been issued by the President. The first was against the Nicaragua Filibusters, and the second, an announcement that Newfoundland, having complied with the provisions of the reciprocity treaty with the British North American provinces, would be entitled to all the privileges accruing therefrom.

Accounts from Kansas represent the inhabitants of that territory as being under arms, in response to the call of Governor Shannon. Three thousand men are said to be already in the field to put down the opponents of law and order. A violent collision between the belligerents was expected. A Mr. Parsons, of Massachusetts, informs the *Chicago Tribune* that 700 men were under arms in Lawrence, swearing violently that they would burn that town, and kill all the Abolitionists. Mr. Parsons says that the stories of Free-State men burning houses and committing violence are all false. Advices from Mexico to the 8th, and Vera Cruz to the 5th inst., had been received. A conspiracy had been discovered, the object being to make General Urango president. Neaga, Padre Miranda, and Colonel Assolito had been arrested for being concerned in the affair, which caused great excitement.

The *Boston International Journal* quotes a despatch from Mr. Crampton to the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, and New Orleans. It appears, from this document, that Mr. Crampton took the opinion of an eminent American lawyer, and forwarded a copy of that opinion to the consuls for their guidance. The text of the despatch states, that "however desirous Her Majesty's Government may be to obtain recruits, they are still more anxious that the laws of the United States may be scrupulously observed." The cautious and legal course necessary to be adopted is clearly laid down; and it amounted simply to this, that persons desirous of enlisting were to be told, as simple matter of information, that facilities would be afforded them "when they crossed the line into British territory." "Should the strict observance of these points be neglected, and the parties thereby involve themselves in difficulty, they are hereby distinctly apprised that they must expect no sort of aid or assistance from the British Government; this Government would be compelled by the clearest dictates of international duty, to disavow their proceedings; and would, moreover, be absolved from all engagements contingent upon the success of the parties in obtaining by legal means soldiers for her Britannic Majesty's army."

The *Daily News* describes an incident of some importance which has occurred within the last month, in the United States—in old Virginia, the native State of Washington, of Jefferson, of Judge Marshall, and others of the most venerable of the Republican leaders. It appears that

in the "Disciples' College," at Bethany, Virginia, it is the custom for the students to elect, under the rules of a literary society in the institution, one of their members to preach on the Sunday evening. About a month ago the student so appointed was a young man named Burns, of a Scotch family in Canada. Mr. Burns, in preaching on the freedom of the Gospel, stated the necessity of social liberty to moral development—a doctrine which one would suppose to be familiar to tritiness in the United States. The preacher, in connexion with his subject, pointed out briefly, and with the utmost mildness of language (as his enemies admit), the incompatibility of slavery with the freedom of the Gospel. He was not allowed to finish his discourse. Yells, hisses, and threats of violence, proceeding from the Southern students, who were known to be armed, broke up the assemblage. A rush was made by these Southern students to seize the preacher, in order to duck him in the river and inflict worse violence upon him; but his friends made fight till he got out of doors and escaped in the dark. This is bad enough, but worse followed. A meeting of the Southern students the next day to pass resolutions against the discussion of a class of topics unacceptable to themselves was countenanced by the professors, who condemned the "imprudence" of introducing subjects on which a serious difference of opinion was to be apprehended. As one of the learned gentlemen said, "people who are living among gunpowder must not carry matches." The Northern students, however, did their duty well. They also met; and they resolved that, inasmuch as the Faculty refused to award to them the rights of American citizens, among which is prominent that of freedom of speech, they would no longer remain in connexion with the institution. Finding that the Faculty persisted in their decree that the subject of human rights should not be discussed, all the Northern students, except a very small number who awaited directions from home, left the college. We rejoice to say that some students from the South left also.

AUSTRALIA.

The Donald Mackay has arrived, with advices to the 1st of October, the day before she sailed from Melbourne. She brings 104,000 ounces of gold, valued at 423,000/-, 400 tons of copper ore, 700 bales of wool, and sixty-three casks of tallow. She has also brought 260 passengers.

Anxiety and discontent prevailed on account of the irregularity in the mails. Loud complaints were also made in reference to the land question and other Government arrangements. The political condition of Victoria was one of absolute quietude. The Legislative Council was not sitting; it had been further prorogued till the 6th of November, without the usual intimation that it would then "meet for the despatch of business."

In the state of trade there was no alteration. The failures among weak houses had been more numerous than ever, but with the gradual transfer of business to more solid persons confidence would be likely to revive.

On the morning of the 17th September a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Melbourne, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around. The convulsion was not sufficient to cause any damage, nor indeed, to excite any serious alarm. An event that caused quite as great a sensation as the earthquake, was a rumoured outbreak at Ballarat, in which the diggers were represented to have invaded private lands supposed to be auriferous, and to be adopting forcible means to obtain possession. Orders were suddenly given to march a posse of the police to the diggings, and were as suddenly countermanded; and the whole affair appears to have been much exaggerated.

The *Melbourne Argus* states that the colony is recovering from its commercial depression, and that the prospects of the gold finders were brighter than ever during the six weeks ending Sept. 22, the lowest weekly amount received at the port was above 43,000 ounces, and the highest above 56,000 ounces. The receipts by escort and the shipments during the following respective periods of 1853, 1854, and 1855 were as follows:

	1853.	1854.	1855.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Receipts by Escort	1,332,741	1,101,578	1,331,983
Shipments	1,512,494	1,480,800	1,671,879

The arrivals in the six weeks mentioned above exceeded the departures by more than 3,000. Many of those both coming and going were Chinese. Quartz-crushing was being very successfully carried on, and as the material is so plentiful, there is scarcely any limit to the expectations which are entertained.

By advices from Sydney up to the 27th September last, we learn that the railway between that city and Paramatta, about fifteen miles long, had been opened by his Excellency the Governor-General on the previous day.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The health of the ex-Queen of the French is so much improved that the Duke d'Anjou and the Prince de Joinville and Coburg have left Genoa. There is no truth in the report that the Count de Chambord has paid a visit to the ex-Queen of the French.

A tough and hardy old fellow recently passed through Lyons, France, on his way to Savoy, his native country. No less than eighty years ago, when he was forty-one, he was sentenced to the French galley for life for some crime. At the commencement of the Revolution, being then a middle-aged man, he was shut out from the world. The other day he was released at the age of 121. No cause is assigned, but

the probability is that the Government thought that he had worked out more than a natural life in the galley and that he was past doing any harm.

King George of Hanover has just abolished trial by jury for political offences in his dominions by his mere decree. Trials on account of published writings are also withdrawn from the cognisance of juries. This sovereign, the public are aware, is the worthy son of our late Duke of Cumberland.

Prince Ghika, by a decree of the 28th ult., has emancipated the serfs in Moldavia.

The Archdukes Albert and Reigner of Austria have paid a visit to Rome. They received great attentions from the Papal authorities, and their interview with the Pope was "most affectionate."

The *Morning Post* correspondent in Paris reports that the accouchement of the Empress may be expected about the middle of March.

On the occasion of the return of the French Imperial Guard, there has been a creation of five new Generals of Division and eleven new Generals of Brigade.

In order further to conciliate his party in Germany, the Czar has just conferred upon many of the principal statesmen of Saxony and Bavaria the orders of St. Anne and St. Stanislas.

Accounts from Trebizond up to the 11th, represent that the British Ambassador at Teheran had broken off his diplomatic relations with the Shah of Persia. The reason assigned was some personal offence.

PROPOSAL FOR A PEACE CONGRESS.

A pamphlet has just appeared in Paris under the strange title of "The Necessity of a Congress to Pacify Europe," to which the place where it is printed and the peculiar circumstances of the time give an importance that it would not otherwise deserve. The pamphlet (says the *Times*) tells us that three of the five great Powers are at war, and that the two others are unable to reconcile them; therefore, it says, there can be no other means of making peace than through the intervention of a Congress. A decisive success has been attained by the fall of Sebastopol; the necessity of peace replaces now the necessity of war; neutral Powers have become respectable, instead of being contemptible; the opinion of Europe is in favour of peace; that opinion ought to express itself collectively, instead of individually, and with an authority above all other authorities. If Russia should propose a Congress, she would give the best proof in her power of her pacific desires. She has not, in fact, been wrong in her views, but only in not perceiving that the age of crusades is past.

If a Congress were appointed, every one would be sure of peace.—Austria and Prussia would find again the importance they have lost.—Russia a return to industrial development.—France and England a salutary check to a war which will test more shrewdly the union of the Allies, and the secondary States a guarantee and a security in the collective protection of Europe.

The pamphlet, which was ushered in by a great flourish of trumpets, has been variously ascribed to the Emperor, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and M. Guerrier. According to another account, the Emperor corrected the proof sheets. At all events the brochure has been allowed to appear by the censors of the press, and is, moreover, highly praised by the semi-official journals.

The *Daily News* correspondent says: "The author of the famous pamphlet—much less famous, however, than it was twenty-four hours ago—now stands confessed. His name is M. Charles Duveyrier, an old Saint Simonian and phalansterian, a journalist, who was attached to the extinct papers, the *Globe* and *Epoch*, and at one time to the *Presse*, a gentleman who made a good deal of money (most of which, it is said, he afterwards lost) by organising a new system of advertising, distinguished in newspaper circles in Paris as the *annonces Anglaises*. It forms, I am quite certain, the principal topic of political discussion in every capital in Europe. I must, however, notwithstanding the discredit into which the pamphlet has very justly fallen, express my belief in the common report that it was written to order. I am far from saying by the orders of the Emperor, on whose behalf, I know, it will be repudiated in the strongest manner possible. But I have no doubt that it was written and published in connivance with a Minister whose leanings to the doctrines of the peace party are well known. The *Constitutionnel* alone, of all the Paris Press, does not condescend to notice the existence of this *opusculum*. All the other morning papers, wanting their cue, treat it with a certain degree of reverence, and promise to return to the subject after consideration."

THE EMPEROR AND THE IMPERIAL GUARDS.

The triumphal entry of the Imperial Guard into Paris on Saturday, is described as an event of the greatest interest and success. One writer says that, during a long experience, he has had nothing to record like the excitement on the occasion of these battalions entering the capital with their laurels from the Crimea. It was impossible to walk along the Boulevards, vast as they are. Thousands who proposed to themselves to go to the Bastille, were compelled, after useless efforts, to take up a position and wait to see the procession pass. All the flags that were exhibited on the occasion of the Queen's visit were put in requisition. But more in quarters far remote from the line of the Boulevards, flags ordered for the occasion were exhibited. Two triumphal arches were erected, one on the Place de la Bastille, and the other near the Porte

St. Martin. The Emperor, on horseback, followed by his Staff, and escorted by the Cent Gardes and the Guides, passed along the Boulevards, and arrived on the Place de la Bastille at about a quarter past twelve o'clock. There, around the column of July, denuded of the couronnes usually seen around it, were drawn up the Crimean troops, who, pursuant to orders, came into Paris by the Lyons railway early in the morning, from the country quarters in which they have been provisionally stationed. The Emperor, who was accompanied by Prince Napoleon, pronounced, on his arrival on the Place de la Bastille, the following speech:—

Soldiers,—I come to meet you, as formerly the Roman Senate went to the gates of Rome to meet its victorious legions. I come to tell you that you have deserved well of your country.

My emotion is great, for the happiness of seeing you again is mingled with painful regrets for those who are no more—and with bitter disappointment that I was prevented from leading you myself to battle.

Soldiers of the Guard, as well as soldiers of the Line, you are welcome.

You, all of you, represent that army of the East whose courage and perseverance have once more illustrated our eagles, and re-conquered for France the rank that is due to her.

Your country, attentive to all that is passing in the East, receives you with all the more pride, that she measures your deeds by the obstinate resistance of the enemy.

I have recalled you, notwithstanding that the war is not over, because it is just to relieve in their turn the regiments which have most suffered. Thus every man will be able to claim his share of glory, and the country which keeps up an army of six hundred thousand men is interested that there should now be in France a numerous army, inured to war, and ready to march wherever it may be necessary.

Preserve, then, scrupulously, your warlike habits; improve upon the experience you have acquired. Hold yourselves in readiness to respond, if need be, to my call. But, on this day, forget the trial of a soldier's life, thank God for having spared you, and march proudly amidst your brothers in arms and your fellow-citizens, whose plaudits await you.

Immediately afterwards, his Majesty returned at a trot to the Place Vendôme, where the défilé was to take place. The troops then followed through the lines of infantry and National Guard, drawn up on either side of the way. Marshal Magnan, as commandant of the Army of Paris, headed the cortège. At a short interval behind him, and at the head of another staff, appeared General Canrobert, who was received throughout the whole line of march with the most enthusiastic cheers. The wounded of every regiment, in undress uniform, marched behind the bands of their corps. The tattered colours of the 50th Regiment, which played a distinguished part in the taking of the Malakoff Tower, were particularly remarked. The colours of the 97th of the line were also observed to be torn. The Zouaves were received by the population with extraordinary enthusiasm. At the Place Vendôme the Emperor drew up and placed himself under the balcony of the Ministry of Justice, in which the Empress was waiting to see the troops file past. Her Majesty shed tears abundantly as she saw the warriors, fresh from their hardships, march before her.

At night Paris was illuminated, and the illuminations were more general and more brilliant than any for a long time seen. Not only the Boulevards and the great streets, but numberless little courts, alleys, and out-of-the-way places, were resplendent with light. In the quartiers of the Cité and the Faubourg St. Antoine lanterns were exhibited in profusion. But there was one exception. In the wide expanse of the fashionable streets which lead into the Rue du Bac, those "silent streets of the Faubourg St. Germain," as Macaulay calls them, there was nothing approaching to an illumination except at the Government offices, the police barracks, and the omnibus stations.

The Moniteur contains a report in which Marshal Vaillant places before the Emperor various suggestions for the organisation of the Imperial Guard upon a larger basis; and in an Imperial decree, the recommendations of the Minister of State are ordered to be carried into effect.

THE POISONING CASES AT RUGELEY.

The astounding exposures brought to light by the death of Mr. J. P. Cook are prompting the police authorities of the county to a still more zealous investigation of the case, as well as the cases of other persons who died suddenly at Rugeley. Before the apprehension of the prisoner (Mr. William Palmer), he sent for the postboy who had been engaged to convey the contents of the stomach of the late Mr. J. P. Cook to the railway station, preparatory to the transmission of them to Professor Taylor, for analysis, in London, and offered him 10/- if he would upset the conveyance, and break the jars.

Since the prisoner's apprehension, the whole of his fine stud of racehorses, and other effects, were seized under a bill of sale for 10,500L, by a solicitor of Birmingham; and it is now understood that the prisoner will be declared a bankrupt. On Thursday, three writs were served on Mrs. Palmer, the mother of the prisoner, who resides at Rugeley, for the recovery of bills amounting to nearly 15,000L, said to have been accepted by her on behalf of the prisoner, but which are alleged to be forgeries.

The analysis of the stomachs and intestines of the prisoner's wife and his brother, Walter Palmer, is still being prosecuted by Professor Taylor. Although the analysis is at present incomplete, a small portion of arsenic has been found in the intestines of Mrs. Palmer, on whose life there was an assurance of 13,000L, and which the prisoner had shortly before

wished to increase to more than double that amount. It is not improbable but that six or seven other bodies will be exhumed before the investigation of the case is complete, one of which is said to be that of a gentleman from London, w.l.o., a year or two ago, visited the prisoner for the purpose of receiving payment of a large debt owing him, and who, although then in good health, after four or five days' illness, died at the prisoner's house. Every effort to find the betting-book of the deceased Mr. Cook has hitherto proved fruitless.

From inquiries made by Inspector Field, it is stated that another insurance on the life of Bates (Palmer's occasional servant) was attempted to be made, and would have brought the several amounts to be assured on that individual's life to the sum of 35,000L.

According to the *Morning Advertiser*, the following insurances were effected on the life of the late Walter Palmer:—

Athenaeum . . .	£10,200	Prince of Wales . . .	£5,000
British Equitable . . .	500	Saxon . . .	250
Brunswick . . .	500	Security . . .	500
Caxton . . .	500	Office not named . . .	500
Era . . .	2,500		
Falcon . . .	500		
Magnet . . .	2,500		
			£23,450

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

THE FALL OF KARS.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Erzeroum, under date Dec. 4, writes as follows:—

It was generally supposed that General Mouravieff would have shown himself much more rigorous and intractable than was the case; and much satisfaction was expressed when the terms of the capitulation were made known. They are very nearly as follows: The whole of the artillery, arms, and ammunition, are to be given up to General Mouravieff. The soldiers of the regular army, the pashas, generals, and other officers, are to surrender themselves as prisoners of war. The Magyar officers and others in the Turkish service, the surgeons of the army, the secretary and clerks, the soldiers of the Redif, and the Bashi-Bazouks are to be at liberty to depart whithersoever they choose. The citizens are to remain unmolested in Kars, and the city will be respected and preserved.

The artillery found in Kars was composed of sixty-six heavy guns and eighty-six field guns. The muskets amounted to the number of 20,000. The troops of the regular army numbered 5,000 men. The Redifs may have numbered 7,000. In addition to this, there were about 2,000 Bashi-Bazouks, from Lauristan and other provinces.

Dr. Sandwith is at liberty, and we expect him here. Mr. Churchill, secretary, and Zohrab, the interpreter of General Williams, are also at liberty to return here, but it appears that they prefer to follow their chief to Tiflis and perhaps further. Yesterday and the day before, there arrived here from Kars Colonel Schwartzzenberg, a Belgian, and Major Tashler, an Hungarian, and other foreign officers. They report that on the evening preceding their departure the Russian officers invited them to a great dinner, in honour of the brilliant defence of the 29th September. All express their gratitude for the humanity and ability displayed by General Williams. They confess that but for his talent the terms of the capitulation would have been far different. It may be said with truth that the siege of Kars ought to have had a different termination. Never did such exalted heroism receive such a reward. I forgot to mention that the Magyars and other foreigners who left Kars were obliged to take an oath not to appear again in arms against the Russians.

Many officers disapprove of the field of action chosen by Omar Pasha. They believe that it would have been much more wise to have marched from Trebizond in this direction to liberate Kars, and then to have prosecuted the war in the direction of Alexandropol and Tiflis. People at Kars, however, attribute the cause of their being obliged to capitulate to the promises made to them by the Muchir of this place, Selim Pasha. Depending upon these promises they continued in a state of comparative want of energy, whereas, had they been aware that they were to receive no assistance, they would have made such exertions to put an end to the siege as might have been expected from their great but unsuccessful courage.

For some days past we have been visited by Russian spies. It is reported that two are already condemned to be hung. We may infer, from the appearance of spies, that General Mouravieff will not be contented with Kars, and will commence operations this winter, or in the coming spring at least. General Mouravieff has received reinforcements. They consist of about 20,000 infantry, but they are troops unused to war, being levies from the Georgian infantry.

To-morrow we expect the arrival of about 2,500 troops, lately landed at Trebizond, to join the army of Selim Pasha. Of the 12,000 men who were promised us two months ago, we have received as yet scarcely 4,000. Better late than never.

M. SEEBACH AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The most absurd reports have been circulated as to what recently took place between the Emperor and M. Seebach, the Saxon minister at Paris, who is son-in-law to Count Nesselrode, and has gone to St. Petersburg. The *Times* correspondent gives the following version of the Emperor's language on the occasion:—That he was not opposed to peace; that he had no inordinate love of war; that he was sincerely desirous that Russia should accept the positions agreed on by the Allies; but that, if she rejected them, the war would be carried on by England and France with renewed vigour, with renewed determination to persevere to the end, and, in fact, that it would be a war à outrance. And all this the Emperor said in less time than I have taken in writing it. It was under these impressions that M. de Seebach left for St. Petersburg.

Last night's *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Codrington of the 19th ult., enclosing the report of Dr. Hall, the principal medical officer, from which it appears that the general state of the health of the army continued good.

By the full advices from India, now published, we learn that the general condition of Oude has not improved, and annexation seems inevitable, General Outram having been desired to meet the Governor-General at Calcutta preparatory to the settlement of the final policy to be adopted. The great city of Herat, on the Afghan or western frontier of Persia, is said to have been captured by the Persians, or, more properly speaking, perhaps, to have been made over to them by its cruelly oppressed inhabitants.

The Duke of Sotomayor, formerly Ambassador at London and Paris, committed suicide on the 26th inst. at Madrid. He had been suffering for many years from violent attacks of gout.

The *Times* of this morning says: "We learn with satisfaction that Admiral Dundas has been directed to haul down his flag. Such a direction is no censure, but it gives an opportunity for considering whether a more efficient successor cannot be found, and breaks the claim which is so apt to grow up out of the command of one year to the command in the next."

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Yesterday, the members of this board held their first legal meeting for the transaction of general business at Burlington House. Mr. Thwaites, the chairman, called upon the forty-two members composing the board—all of whom were present—to sign their names to a sheet of paper, in order that they might be recognised by the secretary. Mr. Wilkinson, the honorary secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, at which the chairman was elected, which having been confirmed, the Chairman made an able, dignified, and practical speech, after which the board proceeded to business, which was chiefly of a preliminary character. It was resolved (*inter alia*) that Mr. Basalgette, the chief engineer of the late commission, should be requested to take charge temporarily of all main sewers and other works, and obtain such assistance for their superintendence and management as might be necessary, until definite arrangements were made, and that a secretary, a treasurer, an engineer, and an accountant should be appointed as soon as possible. A committee was appointed to define the duties of the chief clerk, the engineer-in-chief, the treasurer, and the accountant, and to fix upon the salary which should attach to each of those offices. Sir John Shelley's resignation was announced; and it was also stated that there were vacancies for Greenwich and Southwark, by the appointment of Mr. Thwaites as chairman. Until permanent accommodation could be obtained, it was determined to apply to the Corporation of London for the use of the Council Chamber for the board meetings. Adjourned to Monday next.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has returned to St. Giles's, Dorset, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands, near Romsey.

On Monday afternoon the bank of Messrs. Palmer and Green, of Lichfield, unexpectedly stopped payment. The bank has been established many years, and occupied a most respectable position; but it now turns out that it has been in difficulties several years, ever since the death of Mr. Palmer, who was indebted to it a large sum, far beyond what his estate realised. The liabilities are put down at 220,000L, and the assets at 150,000L. It is understood that the bank had many depositors, but at present it is not known what class of persons the failure will principally affect.

Before the cold weather which was recently experienced set in, the weekly deaths were about 1,100; last week, the deaths registered exceeded that number by nearly 400. This increase is to be referred, in part, to the operation of natural causes in producing or aggravating diseases, and thereby increasing the rate of mortality, and partly to a cause which is periodical and incidental to the registration.

The Queen for some cause having declined the usual Court patronage to Drury-lane Theatre—viz., taking "a Royal box"—Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee, refuses to allow Mr. C. Mathews and others of the performers to take part in a farce to be performed at Windsor on the 18th inst.

Two London sharpers have been arrested at Colchester. It is stated that there are as many as thirty cases of uttering forged notes against the prisoners, and they are supposed to belong to the gang who have recently been duping tradesmen at Dartford, Rochester, Chelmsford, and other places. The magistrate has committed the prisoners for trial at the next assizes.

Yesterday morning a general reduction took place in the prices of every description of provisions, with the exception of bread.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was chiefly composed of Monday's unsold samples. Very few buyers were in attendance, and only a limited business was transacted, at Monday's decline in the quotations. Foreign wheat—the show of which was moderate—was very dull, and almost nominal. We had a very dull inquiry for barley and malt. In prices no change took place. Oats were a slow sale, but not cheaper. In beans and peas scarcely any sales took place. The flour trade was very dull, and the top price of town-made flour was 72s per sack.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
Stamped.	Unstamped.
For one Quarter, in advance	0 5 5 4 4
" Half-year, "	0 10 10 8 8
" a Year, "	1 0 0 17 4
<i>Subscribers will oblige by remitting to the Publisher the subscription now due.</i>	

TO ADVERTISERS.

The terms for Advertising in the NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One line A Shilling.

Each additional line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find the NONCONFORMIST a valuable medium for their announcements.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to state that the Roman Catholic undergraduate who was excused attendance at college chapel at Cambridge, belongs to Trinity Hall, and not to Trinity College, which are wholly distinct.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1856.

SUMMARY.

THE New Year opens with darkening clouds—the chances of a successful issue to the overtures for peace being now reduced to a minimum. First we hear that Count Esterhazy has arrived with the Austrian message (mislabeled an *ultimatum*) at St. Petersburg, and, though we have no information as to its reception, the Russian circular of December 22, issued, no doubt, in anticipation of this mission, indirectly but conclusively supplies the answer. The Czar consents to the third point of the guarantees formulated at the Vienna Conferences, but on his own terms—terms which exclude the Western Powers entirely from the Black Sea, and leave it to be navigated by so many Russian ships of war as Russia and Turkey may between themselves agree upon. This scheme for the neutralisation of the Euxine, in point of fact, concedes less to Turkey and her Allies than the Vienna Conferences of last spring considered necessary, and was recommended by Austria. It is very likely that Russia may be willing to concede more than is mentioned in this diplomatic circular, but the disparity between the terms therein proposed and those submitted by Austria is so great, that negotiations are scarcely likely to be opened. The new year, therefore, commences with the prospect of continued war.

Other events confirm the expectation of resumed hostilities. All the reports of the disposition of the Emperor Napoleon to make peace on almost any terms, have been contradicted, and we now hear that, through M. Seebach, Count Nesselrode's son-in-law, he has conveyed to the Russian Government the assurance that, if the Austrian terms are rejected, the war will be carried on with renewed vigour by the Western Powers, and that nothing whatever will induce him to sever his alliance with this country. The tone of his address to the Imperial Guard in the Place de la Bastille, harmonises with this report. They are to hold themselves ready to march. Two camps are to be formed in the north of France, and it is presumed that the Guard will form the nucleus of a large army which will be sent out to the Baltic in the spring. In fact, there is on every side the din of preparation for a gigantic struggle. Our Government is preparing an armament of gun-boats and mortar-vessels for that sea such as was never before heard of. Russia is also engaged in active and extended preparation, to meet the coming conflict; while in Sweden the army is being equipped for active service. Admiral Dundas is to be superseded by a chief of greater energy, and a council of war, to agree upon the plan of the next campaign, is shortly to be held in Paris.

It is well we can now partially estimate our financial and commercial position, ere plunging into indefinite war expenditure. So far as the activity of trade and commerce is concerned, the prospect is not discouraging. Our exports for the past year were 124,338,000*l.*, showing an increase of 24 per cent. in four years—"a progress," it is remarked, "unexampled in the annals of peace or war." For the whole of last year we have no complete particulars, but the monthly Board of Trade Returns have been more satisfactory than could have been expected—those for November exhibiting an increase in the export

of every branch of manufacture. The revenue is still buoyant, in spite of the pressure of taxation. In the last quarter there is an increase of 221,475*l.*, and on the year of 8,133,396*l.*; but it is to be borne in mind that nearly the whole of this increase is the product of the double income-tax, that heavy impost having yielded nearly fourteen millions for the past year against less than half that amount for the year preceding. While the customs' revenue for the year has increased to the extent of 609,283*l.*, that for the quarter has diminished to 315,506*l.*—a great part of which falling off is, however, due to exceptional causes. Yet, with this comparatively flourishing revenue, swollen to nearly 64*l.* millions, the *Times* assures us "that the money so raised is by no means sufficient, not half sufficient; at a rough guess, not a quarter sufficient;" and that at the present moment the Treasury confesses to a deficit of 4,000,000*l.*, which will have to be met by Exchequer-bills. There will be no risk, therefore, in assuming that a heavy loan of some 20,000,000*l.* or 30,000,000*l.* "looms in the distance."

The military pageant by which Louis Napoleon revives in Paris the memories of the first empire, and excites something of the old enthusiasm,—not without the old accompaniment of sullen silence in St. Germain's,—is almost the only foreign event of the week.—Italy contributes, however, two or three incidents—the happiest of which is the release of Edward Murray, the young Englishman who has been imprisoned since 1849, on a charge of complicity with revolutionary assassins. Christmas parties at Vienna receive a hint that Austria is under the Concordat, by the summary removal to prison of a gentleman who had volunteered to play a quadrille—forbidden in Advent!—From India we hear of a renewed conflict, in the kingdom of Oude, between Mohammedans and Hindoos, with success to the latter.—Canton is described as in a state of tranquillity—but, according to European ideas, under a reign of terror; since about three hundred of the rebels are decapitated weekly.

Our American kinsmen are beginning the year in what they would designate a "fix." Sixty-four ballots have failed to elect a Speaker for Congress by the required majority—a curious instance of the resources which even the most democratic Constitution supplies to the minority, and of Anglo-Saxon pertinacity in adhering to rule. The Know-Nothing and pro-slavery party may prove herein the compactness of their organisation; but their friends in the South are fast outrunning the discretion essential to great success. A college in Virginia has been virtually broken up by the proscription of anti-slavery sentiment; and the local Congress has passed resolutions against the abduction of slaves. The portentous document that is expected to throw light on all branches of the Union, is delayed till after the election of a Speaker; but the President has issued a proclamation against Nicaragua Filibusters,—and though an appeal to Congress on the Crampton difficulty is threatened, it is no longer feared that the two nations will be dragged into a governmental quarrel. The darkest of the clouds that passed over 1855, is not seen in the dawning of the New Year.

EVENTS OF 1855.

If it be true that the happiest people are they whose annals are the least interesting, the year which has just closed over us must be numbered with the evil days in which there is no profit—for it has added to history a chapter scarce less exciting than any in the great volume of recorded time. It is not only a year of war—the second or third year of a great war: even war, degenerating into a dull game of small minds and exhausted means, may cease to stimulate the heart or the imagination. It is a year in which the scene of struggle has become enlarged, its incidents more tragic, its severity more intense, and yet its proportions more gigantic. It is a year in which great powers have yielded to the strain of adverse events,—and yet, in which no decisive result has been gained to any single name or party in the strife. It is a year in which parliamentary debates, diplomatic conferences, Royal pageants, popular tumults, commercial disasters, and even criminal celebrities, have divided attention with the progress of a siege, the vicissitudes of battle, the exigencies of empire. It is a year in which more reputations have been destroyed, more life and treasure consumed, more threatening collisions experienced, than in any other year of this nineteenth century,—but also a year in which none have succeeded to the vacated seats, no visible victory for the right been gained in the clash of interests, no green blade sprung up in the furrow ploughed by calamity. It is, in short, a year in which mighty energies have been exerted, and proportionate expectations excited,—but in vain. The issues of 1855 run on, as in the second volume of a romance, to the unopened pages of its successor.

The year began under a deeper gloom than had

ever been felt by the present generation of Englishmen. It was not the gloom of despondency, but of suffering, and of self-reproach. The wealthiest of nations had sent the flower of her military force to a distant extremity of Europe, yet not so distant but her immense marine could maintain these with an uninterrupted communication. All that money could purchase, all that national pride and affection could supply, had been sent in profusion to within a few miles of the camp. Nevertheless, the condition of that camp could hardly have been worse had the enemy environed it on every side, and left it to the mercy of his clime. "Horrible and heart-rending" were the terms in which a member of the Government confessed at once the impossibility of denial and defence. The House of Commons resolved, by a tremendous majority, upon making inquisition into a calamity that seemed also to involve a crime. Lord John Russell had already fled from office. The entire of his colleagues resigned upon the announcement of the resolution they had impotently resisted. The chiefs of Opposition, the retired veterans of statecraft,—even the fugitive deserter,—were proffered the royal authority to construct a Government; but declined or failed. Lord Palmerston, though equally implicated with the most unpopular of the late Ministry, re-united several of its number under his own headship. The incongruity of this supplementary coalition was speedily evinced by the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir James Graham. By an adroit but ungraceful concession, the new Premier obtained the acquiescence of Parliament, and did not forfeit it even by the appointment of Lord John Russell to the offices of Plenipotentiary at Vienna and Minister for the Colonies. But he inflamed public indignation by the levity, and even insolence, with which he carried out an unaltered policy of aristocratic preferment. The Administrative Reform Association gave visible embodiment to the discontent provoked by this double offence; and a combination of Parliamentary parties threatened the Minister with an overthrow complete as his predecessor's. But with the progress of the spring, our military prospects had brightened. Sardinia had been induced to send a contingent,—the army had been greatly improved in numbers and in condition,—Kertch and Yenikale had been captured,—the shores of the Sea of Azoff had been desolated,—Eupatoria had been finally secured,—and our fleet had re-entered the Baltic. In the sunshine of these successes—unimportant as they have since proved—popular discontent began to dissolve, and the Minister to change his bearing. The House of Commons was permitted to pledge itself to administrative reform; and two or three popular appointments, with the promise, or initiation, of departmental improvements, gave a seeming assurance of sincerity. The return of Lord John Russell,—not only baffled, but disgraced; his confession of bad diplomacy, and subsequent detection in disingenuousness—menaced a second time the stability of Lord Palmerston. But Lord John again anticipated dismissal by resignation. And though a narrow division on the Turkish loan revealed a latent agreement between the Conservative and independent Oppositions, the session concluded with Lord Palmerston firmly seated in almost dictatorial power. Sixteen millions had been added to our national debt, and nearly as much more to our annual taxation—unchecked estimates of men and money had been voted—and the almost unanimous voice of the House and country were for war. That is to say, Lord Palmerston had been entrusted with unlimited means for carrying out an undefined purpose; and lest he should be unnerved at the prospect of mistake or failure, not even a formal censure followed the verdict of "guilty," pronounced by a Parliamentary tribunal upon the Government charged with negligently destroying a splendid army.

The Conferences at Vienna opened amidst the awe-struck excitement produced by the sudden death of the Czar Nicholas—and proceeded while Louis Napoleon visited the British Court. Neither the influence of Alexander's supposed disposition to peace, nor of this dazzling illustration of the Western Alliance, affected the issue of negotiations. They resulted only in narrowing the professed objects of the war, and exasperating the spirit of the combatants. For the high-sounding phrases with which the war had been commended to us, was now substituted a scheme of naval limitation or counterpoise; and terms ignobly beneath what Europe had been taught to expect, were proffered to Russia in language of insult. Of course, therefore, hostilities were prosecuted with renewed vigour. The fire of the Allies failed to destroy the lines which had been advanced by the besieged—but on the 7th of June, the Mamelon and the rifle-pits were carried by assault. Eleven days later,—on the anniversary of Waterloo,—the Malakoff and Redan were attempted, after a bombardment of unexampled fury; but the assailants were repulsed with heavy and dispirited

ing loss. The death of Lord Raglan—already almost the only remaining commander of eminence who had entered with him on the campaign—was the next event of the war. General Simpson succeeded. Two months of comparative inaction elapsed—but two months of incessant and heavy loss, in killed, wounded, and sick. The victors of the Alma had perished, and could not be replaced. The new army of England was, for the most part, officered by un instructed lads, and constituted of unseasoned recruits. The natural penalty was exacted, with fearful severity, on the day of chiefest success. A three days' bombardment, commencing on the 5th of September, and surpassing all that ever before had been witnessed, so far silenced the enemy as to induce a renewal of the assault. The 8th was rendered ever memorable by the appalling struggle which gave the Malakoff to our Allies, but hurled back both us and them from the Great and Little Redan. Two thousand Englishmen fell, in less than two hours, in an enterprise which hardly the most finished heroes would have accomplished,—yet on which raw striplings had been employed. Happily, the enemy declined further to contest a post which had cost him even more to defend than it cost us to assail. That night, the city of Sebastopol and its southern forts were given to the flames or abandoned to the besieger—a vast mass of blood-stained and smoking ruins, ghastly corpses and more ghastly dying; with nothing erect or living but what added to the appalling desolation of the scene.

On the 29th of the same month, the Turkish garrison of Kars,—commanded by English and Hungarian officers,—inflicted a sanguinary repulse upon the besieging army of General Mouravieff; but failed to raise the siege. Omar Pasha was now permitted to transport his long inactive troops from the Crimea to Asia Minor,—began his march to the relief of Kars,—and on his way defeated a Russian force at the river Ingour. But long ere he could relieve, even by diversion, the ill-fated city, its brave defenders had been subdued by absolute famine, and compelled to surrender to an enemy who generously fed them from his own stores, and sent half of them to their homes. By this double victory of perseverance and clemency, the *prestige* of the Muscovite revives throughout the East,—the son of Nicholas receives some compensation for the reverses which are said to have broken the father's heart,—Russia obtains a material guarantee in her negotiation,—and England another subject for Christmas reflection and parliamentary debate.

Almost exclusively as the last session was occupied with topics furnished by the war, domestic legislation was not entirely interrupted. The newspaper stamp was abolished, and the law of partnership improved; both measures ardently desired by the friends of social progress, but incapable of appreciation in a time of universal disturbance, even were the latter concession so complete as not to withhold more than it gives. The only other act of magnitude or importance which dates from the past year, is that for the Better Local Management of the Metropolis—to which, despite its defects, we give no stinted praise. But not a little of the time and attention of the Legislature were occupied in an ungraceful struggle with trade interests and popular discontent. A bill for the prohibition of Sunday trading in the metropolis had gone through a second reading, when the voice of angry multitudes, assembling in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons, was heard demanding its rejection. The mismanagement and violence of the police converted a wordy riot into a threat of revolt,—and the obnoxious bill was hastily withdrawn. Under the same influence, though with more show of dignity, an act of the previous session, limiting the Sunday sale of beer, was repealed. And in a few weeks more, but for its rising, Parliament might have been summoned, by the repetition of disturbances, to establish public granaries, or otherwise lower the price of that staff of life which our fleets and armies were busy destroying by the mile. If our imperfect successes and gratuitous disasters abroad, display, in characters of fiery desolation, the purposeless, idealess character of our foreign policy,—only less vividly is the same censure inscribed, by the hand of popular passion, upon our domestic legislation. Lower still might the lesson be read, had we time to decipher it. In such appalling disclosures of gilded rotteness, and of mysterious wickedness, as the affair of the three bankers and the poisoning of Mrs. Wooler—with little children alternating, in the felon's dock, with savage men who have beaten their wives, and genteel swindlers who have traded on a title—with the reformatory school still a mere nest egg, and the gallows making many times more wretches than it kills—surely we must be a people without knowledge or without will; a people either ignorant, civilised and Christian as we are, of the laws of national health and healing—or content to scramble on, in vulgar toils and passionate delusions; leaving the systematic, steady appli-

cation of admitted remedies to mortal diseases, to some more convenient season. But happy the few, however few, who do know, believe, and work; trusting in the God whose purpose runs through all the ages, to make even this past year bear fruit to human good and his eternal glory!

THE SUGGESTED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

COUNT ESTERHAZY, the bearer of what is delusively styled Austria's *ultimatum* to the Court of St Petersburg, reached that city on the 27th December. He will lay before the Czar Alexander the terms of peace which the Western Powers have agreed to accept. It is understood that an interval of ten days will be allowed the Russian Emperor for deliberation. If he consents to those terms, peace will probably be close at hand. If he rejects them, war will be carried on with much greater energy, and, it seems likely, on a much wider scale, than ever. Our impression is that he will neither accept nor reject definitively. Many concurrent incidents lead us to anticipate that, without venturing to pronounce the terms submitted by Austria as inadmissible, he may propose to refer the settlement of the dispute to an European Congress, and may profess his willingness to abide by their decision. He may say, in effect, "You, the Western Powers, profess to be carrying on war, not for national, but for European interests. But it does not become me to recognise in you the arbiters of what is or is not due from me to Europe. The terms you propose may or may not be the will of Europe reduced to formal propositions. I decline, therefore, to pronounce any decision on them. But if such terms should be agreed upon by an European Congress, I shall be ready, even at some sacrifice, to accede to them."

Now, supposing Russia to reply to Austria in this fashion, it is difficult to see how the Allies can abruptly break off their negotiations, without placing themselves in a false position. If they had not more than once solemnly proclaimed to the world that their object in this contest with Russia is disinterested, and exclusively European, they might fairly enough insist that they, having borne the sacrifices of war, would not allow other nations who have held aloof to have a voice in the determination of its results. But since they have all along protested that they sought *public objects* alone, they seem bound by consistency to recognise the competency of the public to decide what is necessary to its safety. The hesitation of Russia to accept the terms propounded, could not, in the case supposed, be treated as a repudiation of the terms themselves—and should the Western Powers determine so to regard it, Russia would have the advantage of pointing out to the world, that the solemn declarations of the Allies were insincere and hollow—that their aim is other than they profess—and that the Czar, ready as he is to abide by the decision of a Congress of European Powers, in matters involving none but European interests, cannot be henceforth responsible for the calamities which, if the maritime powers were as disinterested as they gave themselves out to be, might be instantly put an end to.

The *Morning Post*, in an article which evidently received its inspiration from Downing-street, states without qualification that it has reason to know that Russia would accede to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, if it were pressed upon her by the authority of Europe—and upon this statement, in true Palmerstonian style, rears up a mysterious menace against Prussia. But in Paris, the same knowledge has produced a less irritating result. A pamphlet—no matter by whom written—proposing and urging the advantages of an European Congress, as the best solution of existing complications, has passed the ordeal of censorship, and has been ushered into light by the applauding introductions of all the Government organs. Rumour has attributed its main ideas to the Emperor Napoleon; and certainly they are in remarkable harmony with some of those well-weighed expressions which have recently fallen from his lips. The English press has somewhat rudely denounced the project; and "foreign correspondents," duly instructed from head-quarters, now represent it as sinking fast into oblivion. The pamphlet may have been put forth merely as a feeler—and the plan which it suggests may be suffered to sink with it. But should Russia seriously suggest a congress, it is easy to foresee the spirit in which the proposal will be met in France—and it will be well if the irritating tone in which the subject has been treated on this side of the Channel do not create an embarrassing perplexity and painful to all parties.

For our own part, we shall regret greatly the necessity—should it become necessary—of resorting to a congress, and shall regard it as second only to a prolongation of the war in the evils inseparable from it. The Congress of Vienna arrived at results which have been far from commendatory of a similar method in the present day. It is sufficiently humiliating to wit-

ness the parcelling out of Europe by crowned heads, without the smallest reference to the wishes of the nationalities. But our main objection to the scheme, lies in the mesh-work of continental obligations which it will inevitably throw over this country, and the pleas with which it will furnish our restless and intriguing diplomatists to meddle with the affairs of every State in Europe, and to take part in every international broil. It is thus that in former times we became pledged to arrangements obviously detrimental to political progress—and, should we again take part in such an assembly, it is thus, we fear, that the representative of our Government will bind us to guarantee the integrity of even Austrian and Prussian dominions. We had hoped, prior to the outbreak of the present war, that "the balance of power" was becoming obsolete, and that it would die out with Palmerston—but another Congress will link us effectually to the old system for a generation or two more.

Nevertheless, should the alternative be offered us, it will be wise, "of two evils to choose the least." A forty years peace, or nearly so, succeeded the settlement of European affairs by the Congress of Vienna—and we should regard the immediate close of the present fearful contest as cheaply purchased at the cost of such evils as we foresee as the probable result of the remedial measure suggested. In truth, we are scarcely yet sensible of the pressure of war—we are far from having experienced in full its uncertainties and vicissitudes—and we can hardly appreciate as yet the weight of its burdens. To what extent it will put back the progress of liberty on the Continent, or how far, if prolonged, it may encroach upon our own, we can only conjecture vaguely—but the dim prospect which looms upon us is sufficiently alarming. Our conviction is that the public objects sought by the Allies in the present struggle are substantially obtained—and we confess we shall be glad to arrive at a pacification by any means which will not obviously nullify those objects. Whilst, therefore, we cannot pretend to desire a congress such as the French pamphlet has propounded, yet, if peace can be thereby secured, and the safety of Europe against any further aggression from Russia be guaranteed by it, we should very gladly overlook what is objectionable in the method, and acquiesce in a disagreeable necessity for the sake of staving off a worse.

KOSSUTH'S "FAREWELL."

THE extract made in another column from an article in the *Atlas* of Saturday last, will inform our readers that Louis Kossuth has ceased to write in that paper,—apparently retiring from all connexion with English journalism. At the risk of seeming to offer that "compassion" which even the most large-minded exile cannot but feel "humiliating," we must express our sincere regret at this event—the latest, but not the least significant, event of the past year. Thoroughly English as we are, in our associations and sympathies, we have ever repudiated the "insular prejudices" which permit English statesmen to subordinate European politics to parliamentary tactics. Our religion elevates us to a cosmopolitan stand-point—and our very nationality, in its proudest aspirations, inspires the hope of England's promoting only the universal rights and interests of humanity. Hence we have ever given a ready ear to whoever spoke in the name of a foreign people,—and gave him heartiest sympathy besides, if he had suffered for their sake. Louis Kossuth, as our readers well know, we have done our humble best to exalt in the esteem, and commend to the confidence, of the country to whose literature he has contributed the riches of his eloquence, and whose interests we believe him to have at heart second only to those of his own beloved Hungary.

Sincerely, then, do we regret to find that Kossuth's writings are so little appreciated by the English public as to deter him from their continuance. We regret it, because it must deepen the dejection of his noble heart,—tend to seclude him still more in the proud privacy of sorrow,—and even serve to barb afresh the taunts of foes. He, however, will have his reward. He is yet young enough to outlive the oppressors of his nation and the detractors of his genius. Sooner or later, the hebdomadal counsels and predictions that events have sometimes endorsed and fulfilled ere the ink in which they were written was dry, will be gathered into a volume, and receive a reverent place. Posterity will certainly do justice to the genius that foresaw, and the faithfulness that denounced, every step in the mad career our nation is now pursuing. But for that nation, where is the compensation, present or to come? It refuses to be taught but by events—may the teaching be brief and conclusive! The people that were not dissuaded by a Kossuth from invading Russia and trusting in Palmerston, would hardly be convinced though one rose from

the dead. He lays down his pen with a touching confession of suffering and of hope:—

What is writ is writ—with me the pain :
With the future, the moral of the strain.
His is the pride, as well as pain—ours the moral
and the loss. May the future make us less his
debtors!

Spirit of the Press.

Kossuth has terminated his career as an English journalist. In Saturday's *Atlas* he takes his farewell of the readers of that journal in a touching and dignified article. Quoting a remark of the *Times*, that in England the leaders of party are intent on Parliamentary tactics instead of European politics, he says:—

If that remark tells a true tale, it is not amiss that the British public should hear now and then some little of European politics. Well, I have the consciousness that I for one have spoken to them European politics. Modest as my acquirements otherwise may be, this object at least is familiar to me; protracted study, experience, meditation, and my very sufferings, concurred to familiarise me with it; and the moral solitude in which I stand in England has this advantage at least, that impassable to the varying emotions of the fitting moment and of party interest, I may keep a steady eye on the main features of events, and take a broad view of a broad case. True it is, much prejudice exists in England against the opinions of foreigners. While on the Continent it is a vernacular truth that nobody is a prophet in his own land, in England the reverse is true. In almost every other regard, the most cosmopolitan nation, in that one regard, the English are not free from self-conceit. Emphatically a nation of "details," each man a "specialty," they do not much care to arrive at a bird's-eye view of a European case; and because they do not, they are inclined to think no foreigner can. But strong as this prejudice may be, truth is not the less truth because a foreigner has told it; and if good be the advice which a foreigner happens to give, not he will have to rue if men do not profit by it.

He states in the course of the article that his connexion with the *Atlas* has lasted for nine months, though he has derived no immediate advantage from it. In taking farewell he says he does not rock himself with the illusion that he has been a pleasant companion, but he carries the conviction that though not pleasant he has been true. In quoting the article, the *Daily News* pays a parting tribute to the patriotic exile. "It is but justice to say that his contributions to the *Atlas* have frequently imparted to the English public information that could not have been obtained from any other source; that his views of European politics, always broad and comprehensive, have been often strikingly just and original; and that the tone and temper of his writings have been uniformly uncompromising, elevated, and dignified."

Whoever may have been the author of the Paris pamphlet proposing a European Congress "to settle the terms of peace," it is certain that its suggestion has been widely canvassed by the press on both sides of the Channel. Of the London papers, the *Chronicle* alone supports the idea. The *Daily News* contends that in such a Congress of crowned heads as is proposed, England and the Allies would be swamped by Russian partisans.

Any English Minister who should propose that England should consent to hold itself bound by the decisions of a tribunal so composed, would have to bide the brunt of a storm of popular indignation and execration compared with which that which broke over the devoted head of poor Lord John Russell when he returned from Vienna, was a gentle, caressing breeze. England's accession to the projected Congress is out of the question. That France, Sardinia, or Turkey could be brought to acquiesce in it, appears to be beyond the range of possibility.

But our Paris contemporaries do not so uncereemoniously pooh-pooh the scheme. The *Univers* rather favours it, and the *Pays*, though believing a Congress to be impracticable at the present moment, declares itself a partisan of the system of settling international disputes by arbitration instead of by bloody struggles! The *Press* says,—

If the idea of a Congress has been broached in London, where speech is free and makes and unmakes Cabinets, and consequently directs and changes courses of policy, we could have understood it. But that the idea of a Congress should be first ventilated in Paris, where speech is but an idle sound, lost in the immensity of space, passes our comprehension.

The *Daily News*, which has, of late, been helping on the cause of religious freedom by increased attention to questions of that nature, and many a fresh and vigorous article, condemnatory of ecclesiastical jobbing or intolerance, on Friday discourses on University Reform. The article commences in the following strain:—

It is quite a mistake. A Dissenter is not admissible into Oxford. Mr. Heywood's majorities were moonshine. The Lords doctored his clauses; the University ignores them; and the commission have prefaced their proceedings with a formal resolution that they have nothing to do with them. If a young Dissenter presents himself to be entered at a college, it is "full"; if a Liberal M.A. applies to have a hall opened for his benefit, the concession is clogged with requisitions as to daily discipline, to which the daily repetition of the Church Catechism would be a joke. If, finally, he overcomes all these obstacles, succeeds in his studies, and claims his degree, he then finds that although subscription is unnecessary, it is by no

means unlawful. Two books are offered to him for his signature. One is the "Record of the Faithful;" the other the "Calendar of Heretics." He can choose with perfect freedom whichever he pleases: and with a holy horror doubtless of doing aught that may entangle his conscience, no questions as to the probable consequences of his choice are propounded to him by the authorities.

Our vigilant contemporary proceeds to show that Government are repeating the same sham in respect to Cambridge—the bill to be introduced during the coming session for the reform of that University containing the following clause:—

From and after the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1856, it shall not be necessary for any person, on taking any degree in arts, law, medicine, or music, in the University of Cambridge, to take any oath or make any declaration whatever; but such degree shall not, until the person obtaining the same shall, in such manner as the University may from time to time prescribe, have subscribed a declaration stating that he is bona fide a member of the Church of England, entitle him to be or to become a member of the Senate, or constitute a qualification for the holding of any office, either in the University or elsewhere, which has been heretofore always held by a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for which such degree has heretofore constituted one of the qualifications.

If a Liberal Ministry (says the *Daily News*) again commits itself to a bill with anything like this clause in it, there will be an end, we fear, to something more than the bill. The nugatory effect of the restriction is complete. Whatever office, in the University or out of it, involves the taking of an Oxford or Cambridge degree as one of its qualifications, must have been held, up to this time, by a member of the Church of England. Nobody else could take the degree, and therefore nobody else could qualify for the office. The chief thing we wonder at is the folly of supposing the clause could ever stand. It is precisely the offer which was rejected by the Dissenters in 1835; and it is now conceivable that with twenty years' growth upon them, and with those startling revelations of their strength which have made the name of Horace Mann a household word in half the homes of England—is it really conceivable that they will endure the insult of these restrictions?

A leading subject of editorial comment during the past week, has been the Report of the Investigation Committee of the Eastern Counties Railway, and Mr. Waddington's (the chairman's) counter-statement. The *Spectator*, in a carefully elaborated article, states that the dispute is the story, rehearsed for the tenth thousandth time, of the gold and silver shield. "The antagonists are describing the same object in incompatible terms, because they look only at their own side, and are obstinately incapable of passing over to see how the object looks from the opposite points of view." The *Daily News* is more severe upon Mr. Waddington, contending that he ignores some of the most telling charges of the committee. The *Examiner* is even more lenient to the late chairman than its Saturday contemporary, and thus delivers its favourable judgment:—

We are bound to say, however, that, so far as it is in the power of a third person to judge, knowing only what is told him by the disputants, we think this reply of Mr. Waddington's as complete and satisfactory as a series of such sweeping charges rendered possible. In tone and manner it is unusually temperate and able; and it may be doubted if a plaintiff's case so strong, so apparently crushing in the weight of all its parts as the Report put forth by the Investigation Committee, was ever met with such apparently complete opposing statements as in the evidence now adduced by the defendant. In every particular the accused chairman not only clears himself, but, if his statement be left unanswered, shows that he was never so able as when pronounced incompetent, or so singularly watchful as when accused of utter recklessness. That he has been recovering the concern from the embarrassments in which he found it, that he has produced dividends where none before existed, and that he alone was the person to detect and punish, even when they did not come strictly under his cognisance, those very frauds of servants ascribed by the committee exclusively to his negligence, appears to be proved to demonstration in this reply. His case is, that wherever he was blamed he might more justly have been thanked, and without affecting to judge the whole evidence at present, we certainly think it in some respects made out unanswerably. We must add, that reasons for ascribing motives not in the least connected with the interests of Eastern Counties shareholders to the vice-chairman and the accusing committee, are stated with unquestionable force; and upon some points the distortions of fact are shown to have been so manifestly wilful that the tables are entirely turned.

Of course the matter cannot rest here, and the public will be gainers by the controversy. The gist of the present defence seems to be, that if the principle of amalgamation be a just one—if it was really to the interests of the Eastern Counties to be the sole furnisher of railway accommodation to the Eastern counties, and with that view to buy up all the competition it could not prevent from getting into existence—then Mr. Waddington has acted wisely. Whether he does not also go far to prove that he has always acted honestly, and upon conscientious convictions, will be matter of discussion hereafter.

QUALIFY! QUALIFY! QUALIFY!

(From the *Liberator* for January.)

If we wish to win, we must use the means. Sir Robert Peel never proved his title to all the confidence of his party better than by that single sentence, "The battle of the Constitution must be fought in the registration courts." On behalf of religious freedom, we adopt the war-cry. To act upon it effectually, we have made it our business to examine, with even minute laboriousness, into the relative strength, both in esse and in posse, of the Establishmentarian and

Religious Liberty parties throughout the country constituencies. The result is, that supposing each side fully "registered," there is hardly one of these constituencies in which, whatever the position of parties generally, our principles cannot be made to tell; that, in most, their relative position is such that the votes of M.P.'s are, in fact, already influenced by their consciousness of its strength; and that, in not a few, parties are so equally balanced that, without very unequivocal adhesions on the hustings, seats may be expected to change hands in deference to its assertion by our friends.

The fact, however, is that neither party is fully registered. With a few exceptions, the register has fallen behind; and there are data for the conclusion that the number of our friends not now on the register—perhaps not even qualified in point of law to be there, but quite competent to be so if they choose—is enough to turn the scale in not a few constituencies. It would be imprudent to specify more distinctly; but we ask every one everywhere to suppose that he is meant, and to take steps accordingly before the 31st instant.

[We reserve the practical directions for the present month till our next number.—ED. *Noncon.*]

THE REFORMATORY INSTITUTION AT METTRAY.

Lord Leigh has recently visited Mettray and other institutions of a similar kind in France, and has embodied the results of his inspection in a communication to a fellow labourer in the cause of juvenile reformation in Warwickshire.

The institution at Mettray was established about seventeen years ago, by M. Demetz and his friend the Viscount de Bretignières de Courteilles. It has been supported by private subscription, by the benevolence of M. Demetz and his friend, and Government aid at the rate of 7d. per head per day, with a gift of thirty-five francs on the admission of the pupil into the colony, and a like sum at the end of two years. The buildings of the institution are remote from any town or large village; they include a church, twelve cottages, and some farm-houses, and are unenclosed. The number of boys at present is 681, and the number of employés 56. The children are divided into families of thirty or forty; a chef de famille, assisted by two élèves, or young men in training to become masters, and two frères sinés, chosen from and by the boys, are at the head of each division. The town boys are taught trades, the country boys are occupied on the farms. M. Demetz has found that town boys do not take readily to a country life. The houses are of three stories. The upper form the sleeping and living rooms, the ground-floor is used as a workshop. The whole of a family are, by day and night, constantly under the eye of the chef or an élève, except when they are in the workshop, where boys, attached to different families, mix together to learn the same trade, under a chef de l'atelier. The children sleep in hammocks. They have three meals a day—meat twice a week; the cost of their diet averages 4½d. per head per day. The boys take turns in the kitchen, and wash their own clothes. Every three months rewards are adjudged by the chef de l'atelier; but if the chef de famille sees reason he can put a veto on the reward. Part of the money is put in the savings-bank at Tours, and one-fourth given to the pupil. The boys wear a brown tunic or blouse, canvas trousers, sabots, and a straw hat. There is Church service only once a week; but as the church is always open, the boys can, in play-hours, enter when they please. There are six farms attached to the institution; and at each farm there is a chef de famille. There is also a ship set up, a sailor to instruct the boys in seamanship; and a fire brigade has often been usefully employed. The children are marshalled soldier-fashion before and after work, and before and after meals. They also practise gymnastic exercises. Indeed much that is military pervades the institution. The discipline is very strict. Offenders are punished sometimes by dry bread, more frequently by solitary imprisonment. There were only four undergoing punishment during Lord Leigh's stay. The offences were very slight; one had refused to sing; two had taken chestnuts; one had been found near the cellar, where he had no business to be. Lord Leigh lays great stress on the family principle, as he conceives that in no other way can every individual be properly attended to; and he looks favourably on the military customs of the institution. The non-industrial instruction given to the children is firmly based on religion; and includes little beyond reading, writing, arithmetic, and part-singing. In some cases linear drawing is taught.

According to some statistics supplied by Colonel Jebb to the *Times*, it appears that the number of convicts released with tickets of leave, up to the 30th September, 1855, was 3,253; and that 1,474 left balances of their gratuities in the hands of the governors of the different prisons, of which number 1,041 have applied for the amount due to them, "all but twenty of whom have afforded sufficient evidence that they were supporting themselves by honest means at the expiration of three months after their discharge." Between the 1st July, 1854, and the 31st October, 1855, the number of reports received at the Home Office against ticket-of-leave holders was 247.

In Liverpool the hull of the *Akbar*, fifty-gun frigate, has been converted into a floating reformatory. She will have accommodation for about 2,000 boys; but the committee will not introduce on board, for the

present, more than 300 or 400. During the winter it is expected that a number of young criminals will be drafted on board. When completely fitted up she will be permanently moored in the Sloyne. A committee, consisting of Earl Grey, Mr. John Hodgson Hinde, Mr. Ralph Carr, and Mr. J. H. H. Atkinson, was appointed at the meeting of justices of the peace for Northumberland, at the October Quarter Sessions, "to inquire what steps should be taken to provide an effective reformatory school for the reception of juvenile offenders for this county; and also whether it may not be expedient that any measures taken for this purpose should be adopted in concert with the justices of the county of Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne." The committee presented their report at an adjourned Quarter Sessions held on the 6th inst., which report stands for consideration at the next Quarter Sessions to be held in Newcastle on the 2d of January, when a public meeting is also to be held in the Assembly Rooms upon the same subject. The committee recommend that an efficient reformatory school for the two counties and Newcastle should be established as soon as possible, and that a suitable building should be provided for the purpose, in some situation removed from a large town, and that the justices might make a contribution towards it from the fund at the disposal of the Court, arising from justices' wages, which amounts to 155*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* The committee further suggest "that the Court might with propriety express their opinion to Her Majesty's Government, that provision ought to be made by law for establishing and maintaining such institutions, and might also petition Parliament to pass an act for that purpose."

"MURDER WILL OUT."

On the 1st November, a dreadful murder was committed in a lane near Shotley-bridge, in the county of Durham. A coroner's jury have held several sittings, but have been unable to obtain conclusive evidence respecting the murderer. Two men, named respectively Richard Rayne and John Cain, have been taken into custody on suspicion. Their defence in either case is an *alibi*. The *Times* supplies the following interesting outline of the case as supplied by the evidence produced before the coroner's jury: Mr. Robert Sterling was assisting a gentleman named Watson in his practice as surgeon in the county of Durham. On the 1st November he left Mr. Watson's residence to visit some outlying patients. About one o'clock in the afternoon he quitted the house of one of these, and took the homeward road. The 1st November was a Thursday. On the Tuesday following, his body was discovered in a copse near Derwent-bridge. The face and head had been beaten in; he had been shot in the abdomen; the body was dreadfully bruised and mangled; finally, his watch had been stolen, his purse too was gone, and 18*s.* in silver, which he was supposed to have had besides in his pocket. The deadly assault was committed, or certainly commenced, on a public road; Mr. Sterling had then been dragged through a hedge to a plantation, and there probably despatched. Some labourers were at work in a potato-ground abutting on the copse where the body was found. About half-past one in the afternoon they had heard the report of a gun, but had paid no particular attention to the circumstance, as persons were constantly in the habit of shooting birds along the roadside. There could be no doubt that an atrocious murder had been committed—the question was, who were the guilty men? The police were at fault, and were casting about for some point from which they could commence inquiry. Now, it so happened that a number of country people and idle boys were attracted to the scene where the crime was committed. The lads cut off branches of the tree which overshadowed the spot where the body of the murdered man lay, as trophies or memorials of their visit. One of them—Samuel Bennett by name—was switching about with his branch. The end of it caught some leaves which were lying upon the ground, and turned up a glass button, which had fallen among them. The glass button was remarkable in this respect, that it had a shank of pure copper, whereas buttons of this kind are usually made with metal shanks lacquered over with tin. With this glass button in their hands the police proceeded to the investigation of the case. The only other point on which they could rely was, that the watch which the unfortunate gentleman had on him at the time he was murdered was somewhat peculiar. It was a silver watch with a glass case, and had a silver dial with raised gold figures in the old Roman character. A kind of wreath encircled the dial. This was all the information which the police could at first obtain. A cattle-dealer near Gilsland, named Joseph Stobart, soon came forward, and assisted them in some degree with his testimony. He had been walking down the lane in which the murder was committed a few minutes before the deed was done, when, turning round a sharp angle, he came upon two men, whom he declares to be the two prisoners. He will not positively swear it, but he believes they are the men. He passed on, and presently was met by an active young man, who was walking rapidly. He addressed him, and received a reply delivered with a Scottish accent. This was almost beyond question Mr. Sterling. Mr. Stobart turned off from the lane into the turnpike-road, and almost immediately heard the report of a gun—this was, no doubt, the poor young gentleman's death-shot. We now come to the results obtained from the glass button, and the silver watch with its raised Roman figures.

The suspicions of the police had fallen upon a man named John Cain, whom they arrested. They next proceeded to the house of a woman with whom he

cohabited in Newcastle, and seized his clothes. Among these was found a waistcoat, with three glass buttons upon it, similar to the one which had been picked up in the copse. *The fourth button was wanting.* They were all copper-shanked, in pure copper. The man was asked if he had been in the copse since the murder—he said "No." All the four buttons were scratched, the topmost button least so, and so by degrees down to the button which had been picked up, which was scratched most of all. So far of John Cain. With regard to Richard Rayne, the other prisoner, the case stands thus: There lives at the Gilesgate, in Durham, a pawnbroker named Raine. On Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, Mr. Raine was away from home, when a man called, and offered in pledge a watch for 20*s.* This man was, according to the oath of Mrs. Alice Raine, the pawnbroker's wife, Richard Rayne. The watch was a silver watch, with raised Roman figures in gold upon a silver dial. Mrs. Raine's suspicions were excited by the man's urgency, for in his eagerness he offered to come down to 4*s.* Another point of importance is, that there was hanging to the watch about seven inches "of what appeared to be like a silk guard." A piece of silk braid, which had been violently snapped asunder, was found upon Mr. Sterling's body. More than this, a young gentleman, a student in medicine, had given to Mr. Sterling a piece of silk to make himself a watchguard just before he set out upon his walk on the 1st November. There are many other points pregnant with suspicion against the prisoners; so much so, that it will go hard with them if they cannot establish an *alibi* by the most decisive testimony. This is, however, if it can be made out, the best defence possible, and will even extinguish the terrible presumptions raised by the silver watch with the gold Roman figures and the glass button with the copper shank.

MURDER IN THE MINORIES.

A Christmas party in the Minories had a frightful termination—one of the guests murdered his wife. Thomas Corrigan, foreman in the East India Company's warehouses, and his wife, were visitors on Christmas-day to Mr. Burton, an optician, in Church-street, Minories; Mrs. Fearon, sister to Mrs. Corrigan, and her husband were also present. Nothing extraordinary occurred on Christmas-day, but it was noticed that Corrigan was very "quiet." He sat up during the night with the men of the party, the women occupying the bedrooms. In the morning he went to his business. On his return to Mr. Burton's on Wednesday afternoon, his wife was not there, having gone home to see her children. When Mrs. Corrigan and Mrs. Fearon returned, they went into a bedroom; Corrigan stealthily followed them, forced his wife away from Mrs. Fearon, and stabbed her three times with a clasp-knife—a new one, which he had bought that afternoon. In the attempt to seize and disarm Corrigan, Mrs. Fearon and Mrs. Burton were cut with the knife, as was a third person, whom, with others, the screams of the women had attracted to the spot. Mrs. Corrigan was taken to a neighbouring surgeon's, where she expired—one of the wounds had penetrated the lungs. After he was in custody, the murderer requested Inspector Geron to take charge of some letters which were in a desk at the warehouse—they would throw light on the affair. The unhappy couple had four children.

The first examination of the prisoner, at the Thames Police Office, on Thursday, was a very distressing scene. Corrigan is described as a mild-looking man; his age about thirty. Mrs. Fearon was so hysterical at the examination that she was at first unable to speak: at her appearance, Corrigan buried his face in his hands and sobbed aloud. Mrs. Fearon fainted, and had to be removed. Mrs. Burton was also greatly agitated, but managed to give her testimony. Mrs. Fearon was again brought into court; but she could only whisper to the magistrate, who repeated her statements aloud. Mr. Ingham asked the witness to turn round and look at the prisoner, for the purpose of identifying him; but her terror was so great that she was afraid to do it. At length she was raised from her chair, and was proceeding out of the court, when she wildly rushed towards the dock in which the prisoner stood, and stretched out the arm that was not wounded to shake hands with him. The prisoner eagerly leaned forward, caught her hand in his, and exclaimed, "God bless you!" He then gave way to a paroxysm of grief. As Mrs. Fearon was led into the clerk's room, she exclaimed, "Oh, my arm, my arm!" and fainted away. Mr. Burton, who also lost all self-possession when he entered the court, said, in answer to a question prompted by the prisoner, that Corrigan had evidently been drinking on Wednesday; that drink affected his nervous system; and that on Christmas-eve, it was said, he had an attack of *delirium tremens*; but he admitted that he had not been much in the prisoner's company. After a surgeon had described the wounds inflicted on the deceased, Corrigan was remanded for a week.

The coroner's inquest on the case closed with a verdict of "wilful murder" against Thomas John William Corrigan.

Mr. Charles Headlam, who has held the office of postmaster of Newcastle-upon-Tyne only a few years, has absconded, leaving a deficiency of a few hundred pounds, which will be made good by his sureties. The discovery was made on the appointment of a new surety to replace one who had given notice to withdraw, when it became necessary to square the accounts. The defaulter is cousin of Mr. Headlam, M.P. of Newcastle, and only son of Alderman Dr. Headlam a gentleman who stands at the head of the medical profession in his native town, and is deservedly esteemed by all classes of his fellow-citizens.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

It has been frequently matter of complaint against the Administrative Reform Association, by those who are watching the movement with no favourable eyes, that they are very backward in defining the objects they wish to secure. A considerable step towards the removal of this complaint has been made by the drawing out of a kind of model petition which was adopted at a recent meeting in London and contains the following detailed suggestions:

That the system of nomination to offices through the Secretary of the Treasury may cease. That the bill at present before your honourable House for regulating the appointments of junior clerks may with such amendments as to your honourable House may seem fit, be passed into a law. That admission to the public service may be opened on equal terms upon conditions of character, fitness, and merit to all subjects of Her Majesty. That there may be established a system of promotion based upon fitness and merit, which shall include the whole of the non-ministerial offices of the civil service. That fitness and merit for appointment may be determined by public competitive examination. That the grounds of promotion may be determined by testimonials of heads of departments and by public competitive examination. That examiners may be appointed to hold public competitive examinations, grant certificates of fitness and merit, and confer certain distinctions. That all appointments may, in the first instance, be made by heads of offices, in conformity with recommendations of the examiners for a period of probation only, and may be confirmed only at the close of the term of probation by the non-ministerial heads of offices or departments. That to the heads of offices and departments may be entrusted the entire office arrangements, power to dismiss for incompetence or neglect of duties, and that they may have placed at their disposal full means for the conduct of the business of their department, and shall be held responsible for its full and punctual performance. That a Royal Commission may be appointed to inquire into the present condition and efficiency of the civil service with a view to the complete reorganisation of the offices and departments, and the removal, on equitable terms, of such persons as may be found, from whatever cause, incompetent for their duties. That the commissioners may be required to lay before your honourable House at an early period, a complete list of the whole of the Government departments and offices, their duties, staff, expenditure, and entire number of persons employed; and may be authorised to transfer such persons as may be found wrongly placed to offices better suited to their acquirements. That a better scale of payment may be adopted in the public service. That the system of superannuation, stoppages, and retiring allowances may be materially altered. That in the diplomatic service there may be established the profession of British interpreter. That care may be taken to appoint men of fitness to the office of consul. That the system of consular fees may be abolished, and a fixed rate of salaries for consuls be established. That measures may be taken for the establishment of a self-supporting system of military education. That commissions may be conferred for fitness and merit. That staff appointments may be conferred as the prizes of the highest military service and ability. That promotion from the ranks may be more widely thrown open, and may be based upon a system of achievement and efficiency. That the rule of promotion by seniority which places men advanced in years in the positions of commander-in-chief and generals of division and brigade, may be forthwith rescinded, and that men sufficiently in the prime and vigour of their lives for their laborious duties may in future be appointed to those important commands. That the pay of all ranks may be placed upon a more equitable footing. That the exclusive power of appointment and promotion in the navy may be withdrawn from the First Lord of the Admiralty. That certificates for cadetships in the navy may be obtained by merit, determined by open and competitive examination, and that the appointment be given as formerly, to the captains or other officers in command. That the custom of appointing assistant surgeons in the army and navy, persons who have not fully completed their surgical education, may be abolished; that the pay of the medical man may be revised, with a view to an equitable increase, and the system of rank and promotion may be placed upon a footing calculated to attract men of full and recognised qualifications. That whilst the army is in the field a local board of examiners may be appointed to grant certificates of qualification, under special circumstances, to parties presenting themselves to act as assistant-surgeons. That a dispensing department may be constituted as a distinct branch of the service. That the jurisdiction of Parliament upon railway and private bills of a similar nature, may cease, and that tribunals may be established, with power for the adjudication of such bills in the cheapest and most expeditious manner. That the several changes in the civil, diplomatic, military, naval, and medical services may be effected without unnecessary delay by Act of Parliament, or in such other effective and complete manner as to the wisdom of your honourable House may seem fit. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Christmas-day was observed at Windsor Castle, by the attendance of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the children, at Divine service in the private chapel. The list of the Queen's guests for the week includes the names of Prince Ernest of Leiningen, Admiral Richard Dundas, Lord Panmure, and Major-General Sir Harry Jones. Her Majesty's Christmas charities to the aged and afflicted poor have been distributed as usual, at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, and his assistants.

The Austrian, Swedish, and Norwegian Ministers have been staying with Lord Palmerston at Broadlands.

Mr. Baron Parke retires from the bench as one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. The learned Judge's elevation to the peerage by the title of Baron Ampthill, may be shortly expected. The *Hull Packet* says: "The expected retirement of Mr. Baron Parke

from the Bench has given rise to the rumour that one of our borough members, Mr. Watson, Q.C., will be elevated to the vacant judgeship."

Lord Panmure has directed (says the *United Service Gazette*) that the title of Secretary-at-War be no longer used, and that in all future communications and correspondence his Lordship is to be addressed as Secretary of State for War.

On Thursday, the remains of Mr. Rogers, the post, were deposited in a family vault at Hornsey churchyard. The funeral, in accordance with wishes expressed by the deceased, was quite private.

We have authority for stating that the report of Mr. Rumbold's contemplated resignation of his seat for Yarmouth is altogether without foundation. The honourable gentleman has no intention whatever of retiring from the representation of that borough.—*Globe*.

A *soirée* is to be given to Messrs. Gibson and Bright, the members for Manchester, on the eve of the meeting of Parliament. The preliminaries were agreed upon at a private meeting in the Old League Rooms, Manchester, on Saturday last. The *soirée* is to be held in the Corn Exchange, and Mr. George Wilson will preside.

Mr. Samuel Gurney, accompanied by Miss Gurney, Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., and other branches of his family, left his seat, Upton Park, two months since, for a tour on the Continent, for the benefit of his health, which we (*Chelmsford Chronicle*) learn, from the last accounts, is not so favourable as his friends could wish.

Extensive arrangements are in progress for the purpose of organising an auxiliary committee in the City in aid of the Nightingale Fund. A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Monday, at which the Lord Mayor presided, and at which the names of many of the most influential merchants, bankers, traders, and manufacturers were announced as having consented to become members of the committee, and doubtless a powerful movement in aid of this most laudable object will be the result. A circular inviting contributions, which is to be addressed to the working classes, is in the course of preparation, and application will be made to the principals of large establishments to receive donations.

Mr. Thomas Baines, one of the sons of the late Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, who for twenty years has been proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Times*, has announced his retirement from connexion with the press.

The name of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., has been recently mentioned as a candidate for Bristol, in the Independent Liberal interest, at the approaching General Election.

Mr. Charles Seely has withdrawn himself as a candidate for the seat for Lincoln, vacant by the death of Colonel Sibthorpe. The late Colonel's eldest son, Major Sibthorpe, no doubt will be returned without opposition.

Sir G. Grey met with an accident on Friday, while out with Mr. Morrell's fox-hounds in Berkshire. His horse fell, and Sir George, falling with it, broke the small bone of his arm just above the wrist. The right honourable baronet is going on very favourably, though not yet able to leave Colehill, Lord Radnor's seat.

Professor Owen has just received the decoration of the Legion of Honour, in which order he holds the rank of Chevalier.

Lord and Lady John Russell have returned to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, and will shortly leave town for Woburn Abbey.

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., serving with the rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, is to have the local rank of General in Turkey.

Sir Edmund Lyons, who has just been promoted to the rank of Admiral, is said to be about to set out for France. He leaves the command provisionally with Admiral Fremantle.

Madame Jenny Goldschmidt Lind and her husband performed before Her Majesty and the Court at Windsor Castle, on Friday.

The *Builder* records the death of a great builder and a good man—Mr. Thomas Cubitt, late of Thames, bank and of Belgravia. Mr. Cubitt was born at Buxton, near Norwich, on the 25th February, 1788 and died at his house, Denbies, Dorking, on the 20th ultimo.

The *Athenaeum* announces the death of Mr. P. G. Patmore, author of the much-abused work, "My Friends and Acquaintances."

Miscellaneous News.

Heywood, the Rochdale murderer, will be executed in the front of Kirkdale Gaol, next Saturday.

The *Northern Daily Times*, the first cheap daily paper started in Liverpool, has raised its price from 1d. to 1½d.

The *Manchester Daily Telegraph*, the sale of which by auction was attempted, without success, on Friday last, made its last appearance on Saturday.

A poor woman in Fetter-lane has lost her life through the scratch of a cat on her arm. The arm inflamed, erysipelas supervened, and she shortly died.

Mary Eliza Tremaine, the offender of the Alice Grey order, has been sent to prison for two months by the Canterbury magistrates, as a rogue and vagabond. She it was who defrauded people in the character of daughter to Dr. Hook of Leeds.

On Friday week, a man caught, in a wood on Kirkennan-hill, parish of Buittle, a fine lively specimen of that nearly extinct class of the savage creatures of Scotland—a wild cat. It had been driven by hunger and the inclemency of the weather from its native retreats into a baited trap. It is of a bluish grey

colour, stands high, and measures three feet in length from the nose to the tip of the tail.—*Scotsman*.

A new postal convention has been concluded with the Government of France, by which newspapers for and through France must on and after the 1st inst. be paid in advance, and will be liable to no further postage on delivery. The postage for newspapers is 1d. not exceeding 4oz., 2d. up to ½lb., 4d. up to 1lb., and so on. For other printed papers treble the above rate. The usual regulations as to covers and writing on, are to be observed.

On Monday, the powers of the Commissioners of Sewers expired, and the duties were transferred to the new Board of Works. All rates made by the former are to be enforced under the Local Management Act. Yesterday, the new Act on the Local Management of the Metropolis took effect. The Metropolitan Board of Works will at once meet for the despatch of business. The whole 251 sections in the Act will become operative.

Postal stamped paper was issued by the Post-office authorities on the 1st inst. It is of the value of 5d., 6d., and 1s. per sheet, and will pass for that amount of postage through the post provided it contains enclosures of the proper limits as to weight. The impressions on the stamped paper which gives it postal value is embossed. That of 4d. is a red impression and of a round shape; that of 6d. is a purple; and that of 1s. a green impression. Both of the latter impressions will be of an octagonal shape.

The late Mr. R. Dixon, of Stanstead Park, near Emsworth, Hampshire, left property valued at more than a million sterling. Mr. Dixon was a wine-merchant. He was very liberal with his wealth; he erected and endowed a church and school, and almshouses for decayed merchants, and was ever ready with temporary aid for the distressed. He was childless. He has left his widow estates worth 3,000l. a year and 400,000l. in the Funds; to two sisters he has bequeathed 200,000l. each; to every servant he has left 50l. a year, besides sums of money to a portion of them. Two months before his death he distributed no less than 85,490l. among personal friends, to save legacy-duty.

A few days since, a "Lancashire man," a near relative of a well-known manufacturer in the neighbourhood of Manchester, was travelling in a railway-carriage in which were two other Lancashire men discussing the peace or war question, without, as is usual in such cases, either party being able to convince the other that his doctrine was the best and the most desired by the country. At least—one of the two, turning to our friend, said, "Naa, sur, to judge fra your appearance an clooas, aw shud say yaw'd be an advocate o' pe-ass; but aw shud laake to hear your opinion on't." "Sooa yaw shall," was the response; "Aw'm as much for pe-ass as yaw or any other mon, but sul be d—d if aw'd gie threahaunce for a pennorth on't."—*Liverpool Albion*.

Mr. Wieland, of Glasgow, has registered a new company, to be called the "River Thames Esplanade, Railway, and Sewage Company." It is proposed to form an esplanade on each side of the river from London-bridge to Westminster-bridge; consisting of foot and carriage ways, shops and dwellings, and a railway under the arches of the esplanade on the Middlesex side. Wharves and warehouses are to be supplied, and means adopted to intercept sewage and convey it to places where it may be used. On the Southern side, the buildings would principally consist of dwelling-houses, erected on the Scotch plan of "flats." The promoter thinks his plan of such national importance that Government might grant a guarantee of interest on the capital expended in carrying it out.

On Saturday morning, Stainfield Hall, near Barlings, and about seven miles from Lincoln, was discovered to be on fire. The occupier, Thomas Greetham, Esq., was awakened with a painful sense of suffocation, and it was found that the chief domestic was partially suffocated. The lower part of the house was found a mass of fire, and all the inmates had not time to dress themselves. The mansion was completely gutted, and all its contents destroyed, except a few deeds and private papers. Stainfield-hall was one of the most ancient mansions in occupation in the county of Lincoln. It was the property of Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., being built during the reign of Henry VIII., at the breaking-up of Barling's Priory, distant some two miles.

A frightful accident, though fortunately not attended by loss of life, took place at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Maugherrow, in the county of Sligo, on Christmas morning, owing to the overcrowding of the building at the early mass. While the people were on their knees, the gallery, which was crowded, gave a sudden crash, threatening to sink under the great weight. A scene of wild confusion followed, while the shrieks of women and shouts of men filled the entire building. Several were trampled down in the rush to get out; and, as only one door was open, few were able to go through. Instantly the windows were broken out, and men and women, in a state of frenzy, jumped through, regardless of consequences. Two poor men were much injured. Several women also sustained serious injuries, but no one was killed.

On Friday, a dinner was given by the Earl of Dartmouth, at the Pigot's Arms, Pattingham, to upwards of 120 cottagers and labourers in his lordship's employment on the estate. The occasion for rejoicing was the safe return from the Crimea of his lordship's brother, Captain the Hon. G. Legge, who was able to be present at the dinner, though still, we regret to state, suffering from the lingering effects of a fever, brought on by trying exposure in the trenches before Sebastopol during the past winter. After full justice had been done to an excellent dinner,

toasts and speeches followed. The Earl of Dartmouth, in acknowledging a toast relating to himself, said he did not look on the labourers as mere machines to do set work, but as men possessed of minds, having the same feelings as himself, and immortal souls. It was for that reason that he was building new and improved cottages, that they might learn that self-respect, the loss of which was the loss of their independence and the ruin of their morality. No self-respect could exist in the crowded cottage, where there was no division of sexes, no separation of parents from children, but a promiscuous herding together of old and young, male and female. They would now, he hoped, understand and appreciate his motives in making it a positive rule that no such indecent crowding should be allowed in his cottages.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

Literature.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT BOOKS.

How unfortunate it is to be able only once in seven times to be quite appropriate in such words as we are writing for this column. That is one of a weekly critic's trials at Christmas and New Year's time. Only once in seven years are his compliments timely spoken and his introductions seasonably given; and the other six years he must be content to be more or less out of place. When this paper reaches the reader's hands, New Year's Day will have passed; and people like to make their presents, such as the gift-books we now notice, on that auspicious day itself. But if we had noticed them last week, we should have had the New Year in hand before Christmas!—and more than that, some of the books for this special season had not then reached us. Though, then, we may seem "behind the fair," we claim to be compassionated rather than blamed.

By far the most delightful illustrated volume we have seen this season—save Mr. Jno. Gilbert's *Longfellow*, which, though not sent us for review, we step aside to praise—is *The Traveller*, by OLIVER GOLDSMITH; with Etchings on Steel, by BIRKET FOSTER. (David Bogue.) Here are thirty illustrations of the most picturesque (in the true sense) lines of Goldy's ever-popular poem, etched by the artist himself in a style that seems almost perfect—now delicate and soft, now bold and vigorous, always clear and brilliant,—and quite unsurpassed as etching for book illustration, except by the productions of the Etching Club. Mr. Birket Foster is not less elegant, but vastly more powerful and varied, than usual, in his sketches. They breathe the very spirit, and realise the very scenery of the poet. The landscapes are exquisite; the groups natural and expressive. The poetry and illustrations are printed together on a most luxurious deep cream-coloured paper; and the cloth boards are stamped and gilt after a rich and most tasteful design. The book is worthy to become the foremost of drawing-room favourites this season.

In literary claims there is no gift-book of the New Year that approaches *The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales for my Children*, by the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. With Eight Illustrations by the Author. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) We daresay many of our readers know and like well Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Wonder-book*: Mr. Kingsley's "Heroes" reminds us of it, and comes into comparison with it. But, though similar in idea, they are unlike in character. Hawthorne's has the spirit of burlesque, and is highly amusing: Mr. Kingsley's has the true poetic spirit, and beneath its superficial interest as story—and in that it is wonderfully charming—it has a meaning, which is "true, and true for ever." Though written for "my children," most assuredly the book will be read by the author's universal public; and those who know at first-hand the old Greek stories here told afresh, will not be the least fascinated and delighted of his readers. To the young, this book will be an introduction to the Greeks,—who, as Mr. Kingsley says, here "come to visit them, out of the world where all live to God; and to tell them some of their old fairy-tales, which they loved when they were young;"—and a more pleasant entrance into Greek story and poetry never was opened to our children, nor a purer stream of Greek thought and feeling ever flowed on into our modern child-life. The stories Mr. Kingsley has selected are those of Perseus, the Argonauts, and Theseus; selected, it would seem, as most fitted to his moral purpose, to bring even the "old Hellenes" as witnesses to the truth—"Do right, and God will help you;" and as having "the beauty, and wisdom, and truth, which may make children love noble deeds, and trust in God to help them through." There is something remarkable in the occupation of genius, and the use of art, such as Mr. Kingsley displays, in the production of a book for children; and one cannot but think that, additionally to that cordial love of the Hellenes which he confesses to, a deeper love of the "Rose, Maurice, and Mary," to whom the book is dedicated, and whose pleasure and delight it aims at, has furnished him with some of his inspiration. We must give a brief extract—and any will be but very partially representative—as an indication of the author's

deep appreciation of the stories he has to tell, and the power and beauty with which he tells them:—

"Perseus went on boldly, past many an ugly sight, far away into the heart of the Unshapen Land, beyond the streams of Ocean, to the isles where no ship cruises, where is neither night nor day, where nothing is in its right place, and nothing has a name; till he heard the rustle of the Gorgons' wings, and saw the glitter of their brazen talons; and then he knew that it was time to halt, lest Medusa should freeze him into stone!—He thought awhile with himself, and remembered Athene's words. He rose aloft into the air, and held the mirror of the shield above his head, and looked up into it that he might see all that was below him.—And he saw the three Gorgons sleeping, as huge as elephants. He knew that they could not see him, because the bat of darkness hid him; and yet he trembled as he sank down near them, so terrible were those brazen claws.—Two of the Gorgons were foul as swine, and lay sleeping heavily, as swine sleep, with their mighty wings outspread; but Medusa tossed to and fro restlessly, and as she tossed, Perseus pitied her, she looked so fair and sad. Her plumage was like the rainbow, and her face was like the face of a nymph; only her eyebrows were knit, and her lips clenched, with everlasting care and pain; and her long neck gleamed so white in the mirror, that Perseus had not the heart to strike, and said, 'Ah! that it had been either of her sisters.'—But as he looked, from among her tresses the vipers' heads awoke, and peeped up with their bright dry eyes, and showed their fangs, and hissed; and Medusa, as she tossed, threw back her wings, and showed her brazen claws; and Perseus saw that, for all her beauty, she was as foul and venomous as the rest.—Then he came down, and stepped to her boldly, and looked steadfastly on his mirror and struck with Herpe stoutly once; and he did not need to strike again. Then he wrapped the head in a goatskin, turning away his eyes, and sprang into the air aloft, faster than he ever sprang before. For Medusa's wings and talons rattled as she sank dead upon the rocks; and her two foul sisters woke, and saw her lying dead. Into the air they sprang, yelling, and looked for him who had done the deed. Thrice they swung round and round, like hawks who beat for a partridge; and thrice they snuffed round and round, like hounds who draw upon a deer. At last they struck upon the scent of the blood, and they checked for a moment to make sure; and then on they rushed with a fearful howl, while the wind rattled hoarse in their wings. On they rushed, sweeping and flapping, like eagles after a hare; and Perseus' blood ran cold, for all his courage, as he saw them come howling on his track; and he cried, 'Bear me well now, brave sandals, for the hounds of Death are at my heels! And well the brave sandals bore him, aloft through cloud and sunshine, across the shoreless sea: and fast followed the hounds of Death, as the roar of their wings came down the wind. But the roar came down fainter and fainter, and the howl of their voices died away; for the sandals were too swift, even for Gorgons, and by nightfall they were far behind, two black specks in the southern sky, till the sun sank, and he saw them no more."

The illustrations to "The Heroes" are from Mr. Kingsley's own drawings—a pleasant and welcome surprise. Every one knows that an artist he is, in the true broad sense; but an artist, also, in the technical sense, these pictures declare him to be. They are full of feeling such as only one whose imagination is tintured deeply with the story to be illustrated, could impart to sketches so simple. Their grace and spirit, and their Greek-like character, command delight and praise.

Christian Melville; by the author of "Mathew Paxton" (Bogue)—is for other readers than the juveniles. It is a story of successive New-years'-days, with the recurrence of which we are presented with pictures of the persons and domestic life of the Melville family. No one can look on the most Christian and most womanly Christian Melville, without the heart's being drawn to her. The incidents are well told, and the characters are well distinguished; but the story is itself utterly improbable. Notwithstanding, it is a sweet and affecting tale. In part, it is polemical—against "modern spiritualism"; but, though it describes the terrible struggles of two minds on their recovery from its errors, it does not sound the depths of that form of unbelief, and is guilty of the conventional injustice of treating it as a mere cloak for licentiousness and sin. The moral impression of the book is somewhat injured, by the unmitigated darkness that gathers over the persons represented as having the "spiritualistic" tendency. We suppose the author to be a lady, for, certainly, the men of the story are conceived according to women's notions of the charming or odious in the man kind. But, we love and admire the religiousness and warm-heartedness of the book.

Sir Thomas; or, the Adventures of a Cornish Baronet in North-Western Africa; by Mrs. R. Lee. With Illustrations by John Gilbert (Grant and Griffith). We always welcome a book from Mrs. Lee; and so do all the young people we know, who have once seen "The African Wanderers," or "The Anecdotes of Animals." The charm of her books is in their truth and reality. She writes of what she knows and has experienced; and interests her readers in the simplest narrative by the naturalness with which it is told, and the evident actualness with which it is stamped. Her present story will convey much singular information, as well as occasion much gratification, to readers of all ages. Its thread is a history of a Sir Thomas Somebody, whose very name is forgotten, who, long ago went to Cape Coast,

distinguished himself by a building called by the people, even when it became ruined, "Sir Thomas's Folly;" and who with all his servants and animals was, within a year, swept away by the unsparing climate. The tradition about him is, that he "had been an outlaw, and had come to that country in utter ignorance of its climate and inhabitants, and with an exaggerated idea of its freedom and resources." Into this slight frame Mrs. Lee has brought a faithful picture, as she tells us, of the manners and customs of the people of Fanti, as they existed a few years back. She herself has resided at Cape Coast, with an uncle who was Governor there; and she assures us that all the events described actually occurred, though not to the traditional Sir Thomas. While the mystery of Africa is gradually passing away, and the continent promises to become known to Europeans, and changed by their enterprise and intercourse, it is really worth while to see, in such vivid and truthful pages as these, the picture of the times and scenes that are departing or already gone. And we commend Mrs. Lee to our readers, as furnishing them with the best story of its character and limits that we have read for many a day.

There can be no doubt about the reception awaiting *The Wonders of Science; or, Young Humphry Davy*, "the Cornish Apothecary's Boy, who taught himself Natural Philosophy, and eventually became President of the Royal Society;" by HENRY MAYHEW (Bogue). The author has great facility in combining interesting biography with popular scientific information; and great power of quickening the minds and calling forth the aspirations of his young readers. He has struck a vein which is really rich, at least to so skilful and experienced a workman as himself: and his books for boys have as real an educational influence as any of the more formal treatises put into the hands of youth, while their interest is as deep and various as the best fiction that could be given for their delectation. The life of Humphry Davy is told by Mr. Mayhew only so far as the close of his youth, by his quitting his native town, in his twentieth year; but he has permitted himself some slight anachronisms for the sake of the whole effect of his story. The careful study of the subject, the charm of the manner of narration, the clearly-conveyed scientific knowledge, and the lofty tone and true purpose, displayed by this volume, place it very high among healthful and helpful books for boyhood. Mr. Gilbert's illustrations are, of course—as we ought to have said of those, also, of the volume last noticed—really illustrative of the book, and, in themselves, really historic sketches.

The Christmas Tree, and other Tales: adapted from the German, by FRANCES KEMBLE (John Parker and Son)—would be quite our favourite amongst the young people's season books, were it not for an introduction of the Devil into one of them, which we should not ourselves wish our own children's speculation upon. And yet, be it distinctly understood, that the moral of the story is one of the best and truest; and that the whole book is excellently fitted to insinuate profitable thoughts and breathe pure and genial feelings into the minds of its readers. Apart from our one objection—which applies only to the very young—these stories far surpass, not only the bulk, but even much of the very best of our children's fiction, in the union of intellect and imagination with simplicity and moral persuasiveness. We know not the precise extent of the phrase "adapted from the German," but whatever the part of the lady whose name is on the title, as author or translator, the book will not discredit the name of "Fanny Kemble." Its truly poetical descriptions, and its exquisitely fashioned incidents, have thoroughly charmed us; and the lessons in heavenly love and the earthly imitation of it, in the power of goodness and truth, and in the worth of contentment and industry, are so beautifully enforced, that we heartily wish we had not the un-get-overable prejudice, occasioned by the introduction of "no less a person than the Devil himself," to which we have confessed.

A capital last year's book, which we warmly commended, was "The Discontented Children;" the authors of which now offer us *The Talking Bird; or, The Little Girl who knew what was going to happen*; by MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY (Grant and Griffith)—with Illustrations by Hablot Browne, very clever, and very "Phiz"-ish. The *black dove* of little Rose, which told her all that was going to happen, was indeed a bird of ill omen to herself and everybody she knew; and a sad and perplexing series of miserable adventures the said ill-omened creature's prophecies brought upon them all. And in a very interesting manner the Misses Kirby tell these adventures, and enforce the good lesson, that the knowledge of the future would be a dangerous and most unhappy knowledge for us to possess. It is every way a good book for the young—better even than the former from the same mint.

One word only of emphatic and cordial com-

mendation can we now give to *The Martyr Land*; by the author of "Sunlight through the Mist" (Grant and Griffith). It contains Tales of the Vaudois, written at the suggestion of the late Dr. Gilly, and most powerfully presents the tragic but glorious history of that people to the minds of the young, whom it will morally benefit as well as deeply interest.

The Lives of Robert Haldane, and his Brother, James Alexander Haldane. By ALEXANDER HALDANE, Esq. Fifth Edition. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.

The fact that this biography has reached a fifth edition seals its acceptance with the public; and indicates the estimate of the characters and labours of the two excellent and useful brothers Haldane, formed by the Christian Church in this country. We have seen no edition of the work since the first, till this reached our hands. We are pleased to see that it has received some important and interesting additions, from information contributed by some of Mr. Robert Haldane's friends and coadjutors on the Continent. But we are especially glad that some parts of the work have been modified and abridged—we mean those relating to the controversies in which Mr. Robert Haldane was engaged. We complained, in reviewing the book, on its first appearance, that injustice was done to men of equal piety and greater eminence than the Haldanes: this has been considerably abated, with apparent intention of being thoroughly fair; but, in our judgment, the injustice is not altogether removed. There is still room for dissent from the author's estimate of his admirable relatives, and somewhat, also, from the spirit of the statement and defence of their exceedingly dogmatical and often narrow opinions. But we would finally say, that there are few biographies that are better fitted to quicken and arouse the Christian man, by the holy examples and noble labours recorded.

Gleanings.

Why is the letter U a most uncertain letter? Because it is always in doubt.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? They want carrying out.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace during the past week were 11,933.

A society is in course of formation at Paris to promote the consumption of horse-flesh as human food.

A lady leaving home was thus addressed by her little boy: "Mamma, will you remember to buy me a penny whistle—and let it be a religious one."

Mr. Coroner Wakley, at a recent inquest, said the medical men of this country were of opinion that Nicholas committed self-destruction by poison.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been dramatised by its accomplished authoress, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and is about to be presented to the public in its new form under the title of "The Christian Slave."

Three arches of old Greyfriars Monastery have been discovered in Newgate-street. Here many of the Protestant martyrs were imprisoned while the fires were lighting in Smithfield.

The game-laws assumed their most odious aspect the other day, when, at a pit village near Edinburgh, they snatched a poor swain from the arms of his bride, just after they had been made one, charged with having provided the wedding-dinner by poaching!

A western writer, in speaking of a new play just written by a gentleman of Cincinnati, says: "The unities are admirably observed; the dulness, which commences with the first act, never flags for a moment until the curtain falls."

Master Picco, a blind shepherd of Sardinia, is achieving a European reputation by his performance on the Tibia Pastoral, alias halfpenny-whistle—an instrument with three holes, and about the length of a finger. König must look to his laurels—his penny trumpet is in peril.

Wells, a favoured city, had recently a contested election; and Whigs and Tories told each other "a bit of their mind." From the Tory statement it appears that the worthy people of Wells have had fifty-four berths from their friend and member, Mr. Hayter.

Rossini had accepted an invitation to dine with a certain lady whose dinners are known to be arranged on a most economical scale. The dinner offered to the *maestro* formed no exception to the general rule, and he left the table rather hungry. "I hope you will soon do me the honour to dine again with me," said the lady to him, as he was taking leave of her. "Immediately, if you like," replied he.

Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, has taken a cast of the head of Mr. Rogers. The Poet always said that if a bust were ever to be made of him, he should wish it to be by Mr. Behnes. His expressed desire was, of course, law to his friends; and the sculptor has now taken his last memorial of the Banker-Poet. In addition to numerous reminiscences of Mr. Rogers's table-talk, we may look for a record of his delightful breakfast parties from the pencil of Mr. John Doyle. That gentleman is understood to have been long preparing studies for such a picture.

"Where is your house?" asked a traveller of a man he met in the depths of the "old solemn wilderness" of the great West. "House! ain't got no house." "Well, where do you live?" "I live in the woods—sleep on the great Government purchase—eat raw deer meat and wild turkey, and drink out of the Mississippi. And," he added, "it is getting too thick with folks about here. You're the

second man I've seen within the last month, and I hear there is a whole family coming out about fifty miles down river. I'm goin' to the woods agin."

Mr. Mitchell has engaged Madame Goldschmidt and her husband for twenty weeks, and for that period they are to receive 20,000*l.*, on the condition that they perform at three concerts in each week. We have also heard that an eminent musical firm offered to give Mr. Mitchell 5,000*l.* for his engagement.—*Sussex Express.*

Among the London ordinations last Sunday was that of the Rev. Victor Herschell, brother of the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell. Five brothers of this Jewish family have now entered the Christian ministry—two in the Church of England, and three among Protestant Dissenters.

An unusual excitement has recently been created in New York, in consequence of a learned and elaborate lecture on the subject of Spiritualism, from Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia. Dr. Hare, who has now reached the age of eighty, was, in connexion with Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, Connecticut, one of the worthy successors of Franklin, in the introduction of science into America. The fact that he, still in a green old age, and still enjoying an increasing rather than abated reputation, should appear before an immense audience, and in an address of two or three hours elaborately announce and illustrate his own convictions and experience in this strange system, has done more, perhaps, than any other circumstance, to attract to its consideration the leading scientific minds of the country. It is now stated in quarters that are entitled to belief, that the number of so-called spiritualists in the United States exceeds two millions, and that their numbers are being more rapidly augmented, by far, than at any former period.

The education of the Royal children (observes the *Court Journal*), being a matter in which all must feel interested, a few details of the manner in which the day of the Royal scholars is divided may perhaps be entertaining to our readers. A primary regard is paid to moral and religious duties. They rise early, breakfast at eight, and dine at two. Their various occupations are allotted out with almost military exactness. One hour finds them engaged in the study of the ancient, another of the modern, authors, their acquaintanceship with languages being first founded on a thorough knowledge of their grammatical construction, and afterwards familiarised and perfected by conversation. Next they are trained in those military exercises which give dignity and bearing. Another hour is agreeably filled up with the lighter accomplishments of music and dancing. Again the happy little party assemble in the riding-school, where they may be seen deeply interested in the various evolutions of the *menage*. Thence—while drawing and the further exercise of music, and the lighter accomplishments, call off the attention of their sisters—the younger Princes proceed to busily engage themselves in a carpenter's shop, fitted up expressly for them, at the wish of the Royal consort, with a turning lathe and other tools essential to a perfect knowledge of the craft. They thus early become, not only theoretically, but practically acquainted with the useful arts of life. A small laboratory is occasionally brought into requisition, at the instance also of their Royal father, and the minds of the children are thus led up from a contemplation of the curiosities of chemical science and the wonders of nature to an inquiry into their causes. This done, the young carpenters and students throw down their saws and axes, unbuckle their philosophy, and shoulder their miniature percussion-guns—which they handle with the dexterity of practised sportsmen—for a shooting stroll through the Royal gardens. The evening meal, the preparation for the morning's lessons, and brief religious instruction, close the day.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 24, at East Cowes-park, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Jos. Waite, B.A., of a daughter.
Dec. 25, at Lympington, the wife of Mr. George Morris, of a son.
Dec. 25, at Regency House, King's-road, Brighton, Madame Grisi (Mario) of a daughter.
Dec. 29, the wife of J. Ebenezer Saunders, jun., Esq., F.G.S., of Finsbury-circus, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 25, at London-road Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. J. Clifford Hooper, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, the Rev. F. F. Thomas, of Tooting, to Clayra, third daughter of W. Reason, Esq., of Brighton.

Dec. 25, at Union Chapel, Oxford-road, Manchester, by the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., Leonard Thomas, youngest son of the late Leonard Edminson, West Allerden, Berwick-on-Tweed, to Sarah Margaret, youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Whalley, both of Manchester.

Dec. 26, at Feniton Chapel, near Honiton, Devon, by the Rev. W. Evans Foste, Mr. John Chown to Miss Frances Solman.

Dec. 27, at 35, Dublin-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. G. R. Davison, of Lady Glenorchy's Free Church, J. Kenrick Lewis, Esq., surgeon, Wrexham, North Wales, to Georgina Henrietta, daughter of George Moore, Esq., M.D.

Dec. 29, in Hungerford Congregational Chapel, Berks, by the Rev. John Moseley, J. Meedham to Eliza Brind, both of Tisbury, Wilts.

Dec. 24, at France's Chapel, Chalford, by the Rev. T. Whitta, the Rev. Moses Harvey, of Bath, to Miss Mary Lewis, of Chalford.

Dec. 24, at McGettland House, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Harry Leith, of Rothsay, Professor C. Piazz Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, second son of Rear Admiral W. H. Smyth, K.S.F., to Jessie, third daughter of the late Thomas Duncan, Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen.

Dec. 24, at the Chapel at Yardley Hastings, by the Rev. Wm. Todman, Mr. Daniel Sheffield, of Earl's Barton, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Ed. Berrill, of Yardley Hastings.

Dec. 20, by licence, in the Independent Chapel, Farnworth, near Bolton, Lancashire, by the Rev. J. Dixon, the Rev. H. H. Scullard, Congregational Minister, Mill-hill, near Blackburn, to Miss K. Mather, of Stone Clough, Kersley.

DEATHS.

Dec. 31, at Epsom, Miss Ann Parry, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Parry, formerly Tutor of Wymondly College, aged sixty-nine.

Dec. 28, at Clifton-terrace, Brighton, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Leitch, aged seventy-eight. Her life was her eulogy, and her end was blessedness.

Dec. 17, Jane, the wife of Mr. James Blackwell, Poplar-place, Bristol-road, Birmingham.
Dec. 28, at Dursley, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. John Hurndall, jun., and youngest daughter of Nathaniel Addison, Esq., of Maidenhead.

Dec. 28, suddenly of brain fever, Hamilton Clement Smith, third son of the Rev. John Smith, Head Master of the Mercers' School, London, aged eighteen.

Dec. 25, at his residence, 2, Marlborough-place, Walworth, the Rev. William Sloman Rowe, M.A., Chaplain of Her Majesty's Court, Goal for Surrey, aged sixty.

Dec. 26, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. William Hitchin, of South-street, Greenwich, and 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, aged nineteen.

Dec. 27, at his residence in St. John's-wood, Josiah Conder, Esq., in his sixtieth year.

Dec. 21, Maria, wife of Rev. G. Newbury, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. C. Hyatt, of Shadwell, aged sixty.

Dec. 21, at 22, Belisha Villas, Barnsbury-park, John MacLean, Jun., Student at New College, St. John's-wood.

Dec. 23, in Great Cumberland-place, Anne, widow of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., of Casewick, Lincolnshire, aged seventy-five.

Dec. 23, at 28, St. Paul's-terrace, Islington, after a short but severe illness, Mr. James Lloyd, formerly and for twenty years in the service of the Bank of England, aged sixty-three. He was the projector of a public park for the borough of Finsbury.

Sept. 29, at sea, in S. lat. 24 deg. 39 min., E. long. 76 deg. 46 min., on his voyage from Adelaide to England, whether he was returning for the recovery of his health, Joseph Carpenter Bompas, M.D., aged thirty-two.

Dec. 17, at Edinburgh, William Ralph Beilby, M.D., late of Birmingham, in his thirtieth year.

Dec. 25, at Sudbury, Suffolk, Mrs. Ann Godfrey, aged ninety-one.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been unfavourably influenced by the adverse rumours respecting the prospects of peace. On Monday the market was very dull. Today the closing quotations were $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. below those of yesterday. The final quotation for Consols was $87\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ex. div. for the 10th of January, with a flat appearance. Exchequer-bills have fallen to 12s. to 6s. discount, and the market for them is decidedly heavy. One buyer was readily accommodated with 50,000*l.* of these bills at 10s. discount.

In the Foreign Market a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has taken place in Turkish Six per Cents, which are $82\frac{1}{2}$ to 83; owing to the instalment due to-day on the New Scrip, the quotation for that security is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ discount. Mexican Bonds are $19\frac{1}{2}$; and Equador, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Spanish Three per Cents. are $38\frac{1}{2}$ ex. div.

Railway Shares are unfavourably affected by the flatness in the funds, and in most of the Shares a reduction has taken place. Caledonian, 54. Eastern Counties, $8\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northern, $88\frac{1}{2}$, 88. Great Western, $52\frac{1}{2}$, $52\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire, $76\frac{1}{2}$. London and North Western, $94\frac{1}{2}$, 94. South Western, $85\frac{1}{2}$. North Eastern Berwick, 68. Shropshire Union, 43. Great Luxembourg, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western of Canada, $25\frac{1}{2}$.

In Banking and Miscellaneous Shares a few bargains have been effected at about previous rates.

The commercial demand for money continues active, but preparations had been made in advance for the instalment of 10 per cent. which fell due to-day upon the Turkish Loan. Only one more payment remains to be effected upon this Loan, viz., 12*s.* per cent. on the 31st instant. The value of Money in the Stock Exchange was to-day rather lower, at 5 to 6 per cent. upon Government Securities.

The demand for gold still continues. The last Bank returns show a decrease of 324,000*l.* The importation of bullion during the past week amounted to about 540,000*l.*, and the exports, so far as they can be ascertained, to about 100,000*l.*; but by private shipment there have been large sums, it is believed, sent to the Continent.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending Nov. 30th, present some satisfactory results as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The total declared value of all the shipments is 8,759,000*l.*, against 6,638,000*l.* in Dec. 1854. The number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom this year included a large amount of tonnage, both as regards the entrances inwards and the clearances outwards. With regard to imported commodities the chief feature continues to be a large increase in the arrivals of flour and rice. Sugar already shows the effect of high prices by augmented imports and diminished consumption. The consumption of most other articles also has been moderate.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Consols for Account	$88\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ d	$88\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ d	$88\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ d	$88\frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ d	$88\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ d
3 per Cent. Red.	$88\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.						
Annuities.....	$89\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
India Stock.....	—	225	Shut	—	—	—
Bank Stock.....	—	205 <i>s.</i> 6	205 <i>s.</i> 6	206 <i>s.</i> 5	206	—
Exchequer-bills.....	7 dis	4 dis	4 dis	6 dis	4 dis	—
India Bonds....	3 dis	—	8 dis	9 dis	4 dis	7 dis
Long Annuities	3 <i>s.</i>	—	3 <i>s.</i>	—	—	—

THE REVENUE.

No. I. An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the under-mentioned periods ended Dec. 31, 1855, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year

QUARTERS ENDED.			
March 31, 1855.	June 30, 1855.	Sept. 30, 1855.	Dec. 31, 1855.
£	£	£	£
Customs	4,728,111	5,465,466	5,718,674
Excise	2,758,465	4,613,668	4,946,776
Stamps	1,985,314	1,828,300	1,604,165
Taxes	216,854	1,316,400	111,374
Property Tax	5,908,637	2,177,889	4,538,646
Post-office	329,923	289,267	261,757
Crown Lands	66,000	63,000	66,516
Miscellaneous	243,361	325,772	188,557
Totals	16,114,685	16,079,682	17,431,465
			14,832,201

QUARTERS ENDED.			
March 31, 1854.	June 30, 1854.	Sept. 30, 1854.	Dec. 31, 1854.
£	£	£	£
Customs	4,411,768	5,221,445	5,348,251
Excise	2,319,101	3,978,299	5,212,782
Stamps	1,721,151	1,773,358	1,786,769
Taxes	109,095	1,515,304	133,577
Property Tax	2,018,598	1,976,355	2,545,056
Post-office	303,000	384,000	343,000
Crown Lands	65,000	65,000	61,572
Miscellaneous	284,742	160,326	154,594
Totals . .			

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 22nd day of Dec., 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£24,844,595	Government Debt..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ...	3,459,900	Gold Coin & Bullion	10,369,595
Silver Bullion.....	—		
	£24,844,595		

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities
Rest 3,219,877	.....
Public Deposits..... 5,844,753	Weight Annuity) £9,929,197
Other Deposits..... 19,241,457	Other Securities..... 19,204,123
Seven Day and other Bills	Notes..... 6,464,705
851,088	Gold and Silver Coin 612,150
£36,210,175	£26,910,175

Dec. 27, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 28, 1855.

BANKRUPTES.

FARMAN, J., Portobello-terrace, Notting-hill, builder, Jan. 10, Feb. 4; solicitor, Mr. Woodbridge, Clifford's inn.

CRAIG, G. F., Cobourg-road, Old Kent-road, wholesale fancy stationer, Jan. 10, Feb. 5; solicitor, Mr. Young, Warwick-square, City.

DAVIDS, M., Middle-row, Holborn, milliner, Jan. 8, Feb. 12; solicitor, Mr. Moss, Moorgate-street, City.

PERKINS, J. G., Barbican-court, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker, Jan. 11, Feb. 8; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

EDMONDS, W., Kidderminster, Worcestershire, hosier, Jan. 11, Feb. 1; solicitors, Mr. Boycott, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

TAYLOR, G., Derby, silk manufacturer, Jan. 8 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Co., London; Mr. Dunncliffe, Derby; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

JOHNS, T., Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, Jan. 14, Feb. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Henderson and Co., Bristol.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 22, J. Batters, Tokenhouse-yard, City, shipowner—Jan. 18, W. Grant, Brighton, news-vendor—Jan. 18, R. W. G. Douglass, Woodcote, stage coach proprietor—Jan. 18, C. Kelly, High-street, Kensington, and Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square, auctioneer—Jan. 18, W. Batley, Northampton, engineer—Jan. 18, I. Cowan and M. Braham, Aldgate High-street, City, waterproof clothing manufacturers—Jan. 18, J. Purdy and W. T. Purdy, King's Lynn, Norfolk, builders—Jan. 18, H. W. Brown, St. Albans, innkeeper—Jan. 18, J. Wilcox, Broadway, Westminster, cheesemonger—Jan. 18, A. Cooling and H. Marchant, London-wall, City, soap makers—Jan. 18, W. Hackett, Oxford, gas and water engineer—Jan. 18, W. Osler, Earl-street, Finsbury-square, cab proprietor—Jan. 18, J. Bronson, Liverpool, hosier—Jan. 23, W. W. Rawling, S. Hawking, and J. Rawling, Manchester, carriers—Feb. 1, T. Deans, Blackburn, Lancashire, draper—Jan. 24, T. Younger, son, Sunderland, builder—Jan. 25, S. Carlton, Darlington, Durham, coach manufacturer—Jan. 24, J. A. Noel, South Shields, Durham, wine merchant—Jan. 24, S. Langdale, J. Eytom and M. J. Cooke, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants—Jan. 25, T. Lumden, South Shields, Durham, ship builder—Jan. 18, J. Mills, New Bank, near Halifax, Yorkshire, ironfounder—Jan. 18, J. Smith, Low Moor, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—Jan. 18, S. Oldfield (separate estate), Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Wood and A. J. Todhunter, Dunkirk, France, bankers—A. W. Hartley and J. Rawnsley, Bradford, Yorkshire, wool dealers—J. Hepworth and W. Brittain, Bishop Auckland, Durham, drapers—S. P. Noeck and P. D. McCallum, Birmingham, paper maché manufacturers—S. Ibbotson and J. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, black-makers—S. J. Paris and W. Kirk, embossers by patent process—A. L. Holgate, J. Wright, and J. J. Muir, and F. J. Walker, Manchester and York—J. W. Dixon and S. Merryweather, Bognorhill, Camberland, smelters—J. Millar and S. S. Millar, Enfield, Middlesex, surgeons—John Eyre and Joshua Eyre, Manchester, silk manufacturers—W. Hewetson, J. Hewetson, and T. Hewetson, Oxford-street and Tottenham-court-road, upholsters—Jones Badcock, John Badcock, and T. Badcock, Tottenham-court-road, St. Pancras, linendrapers—M. Mourilyan and J. R. Casey, Crane-court, City, lithographers—J. Laurie, R. Bedford, and T. Rand, Oxford-street, Hanover-square, saddlers—W. J. Myers, H. Bland, C. Myers, and M. H. Bland, Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards W. J. Myers and H. Bland—J. Robinson and J. R. Hampton, Manchester, makers-up and packers—T. A. Clifford and E. Layton, Kingston-upon-Hull, brokers—S. Willans and S. Fozard, Batley Carr, Yorkshire, rag dealers—J. Duncan, W. Flockhart, D. Hunter, W. M'Farlane, C. Newton, and W. Tait, Edinburgh, chemists; as far as regards C. Newton—D. Davis and E. Davis, Glasgow, watch manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Robert Fairgrieve, Galashiels, merchant, Jan. 7.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Taylor, T. D., Lower Holborn, City, oilman, final div. of 1s. 4d., Jan. 1, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Peaty, H., Bristol, grocer, div. of 2s., and first div. of 5s. on new proofs, Jan. 2, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol.

Tuesday, January 1, 1856.

BANKRUPTES.

ELSAM, W., Heyford and Rubrook, Northamptonshire, ironmaster, Jan. 11, Feb. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

BLACKER, R. H., Ludgate-street, City, importer of foreign silk goods, Jan. 11, Feb. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, Newgate-street.

LAIDMAN, L., Chancery-lane, and Wentworth-lodge, Bow, law stationer, Jan. 10, Feb. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Greenhill, Gracechurch-street.

WIGGINS, W., Hawley Mill, Kent, and St. Paul's Hotel, City, paper manufacturer, Jan. 11, Feb. 15; solicitor, Mr. Spicer, Staple-inn, Holborn.

HARRISON, J., City, commission agent, Jan. 9, Feb. 12; solicitors, Mr. Parkinson, Argyll-street, Regent-street; and Messrs. Parrott and Co., Macclesfield.

WAGNER, G., Bernard-street, Russell-square, auctioneer, Jan. 8, Feb. 12; solicitor, Mr. Tucker, Clement's-lane, City.

WHITE, W. S., Handsworth, Staffordshire, chemist, Jan. 14, Feb. 6; solicitor, Mr. Robinson, Birmingham.

NOOKES, J., Birmingham, glass cutter, Jan. 14, Feb. 6; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Birmingham; and Mr. East, Birmingham.

TAYLOR, G., Derby, silk manufacturer, Jan. 15, Feb. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Co., London; Mr. Dunncliffe, Derby; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

BARKER, B., York, innkeeper, Jan. 17, Feb. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

FIATH, I., Manchester, victualler, Jan. 11, Feb. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Potter and Wood, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 22, R. Turner, Worthing, Sussex, draper—Jan. 22, J. Perry, Harlow, Essex, grocer—Jan. 23, T. Routledge (separate estate), Commercial-road, Lambeth, saw mill proprietor—Jan. 23, J. C. Lucas and T. Lucas, Aldersgate-street, City, wholesale druggists—Jan. 23, J. C. Lucas (separate estate), Aldersgate-street, City, wholesale druggist—Jan. 23, H. Wyde, New Cavendish-street, St. Marylebone, music seller—

Jan. 23, J. Balding, King's Arms-place, Old Kent-road, hat manufacturer—Jan. 26, C. W. Taylor, Epping, Essex, draper—Jan. 31, H. Collier, jun., Painswick, Gloucestershire, blanket manufacturer—Jan. 22, J. L. Ward, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Jan. 22, B. England and W. Crampton, Bedford, near Leigh, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. England and W. England, George-yard, Lombard-street, City, merchants—C. Harris and C. B. Sewell, Fenchurch-street, City, surgeons—T. Kirkwood and J. P. M. Myers, Pembrokeshire, colliery workers—H. M. Price, P. Favenc, and G. B. Gwyn, Skinner's-place, Saxe-lane, and Sydney, New South Wales, merchants—W. Hopkinson, sen., T. Burrows, and W. Hopkinson, jun., Paul's-wharf, Upper Thames-street, and Old Corn Exchange, and New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, corn and seed merchants; as far as regards W. Hopkinson, sen.—G. Hutchinson, Susannah Hutchinson, and P. Holland, Newington-caisway, furnishing ironmongers—W. Hobday and J. Hobday, Sedgley, Staffordshire, masters—T. Butcher and N. Backhouse, Ipswich, Suffolk, stove manufacturers—E. J. Gore and F. R. Gore, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, merchants—T. Marwood and J. Marwood, Whitby, Yorkshire, ship and insurance brokers—H. Hides, Hungerford-street, Strand, surgeon, and J. Cook, Queen-street, Cheapside, manufacturers of sarsaparilla cocoa—Sarah Herington and Anne Downer, ladies' boarding-school mistresses—C. G. Sheffield and J. Grimes, Leaden-lane, City, and St. George's-street East, printers—R. S. Finch and W. C. Finch, Fisherton Anger, Wiltshire, conductors of an establishment for the reception of insane persons—J. Blacket and B. A. Tomkins, High-street, Southwark, woollen drapers—J. Cheetham, jun., and G. Cheetham, Derby, silk web manufacturers—J. Johnson and Mary Robinson, Liverpool, lime burners—T. Boyle and E. Price, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, glass silvers—H. Schutt and W. D. Herts, Bradford, Yorkshire, yarn merchants—J. Linell and G. Jenks, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, ironmongers—G. Tonge, J. Hodgkinson, G. F. Hodgkinson, J. M. Stead, and S. B. Hodgkinson, wholesale druggists; as far as regards J. Hodgkinson—A. Pellatt and F. Pellatt, Holland-street, Blackfriars, and Baker-street, Portman-square, glass manufacturers—A. J. Stone and J. Howells, Clifton, Bristol, linendrapers—J. T. Shewell, T. Whitehead, and J. Gordon, Aberdeen, nail manufacturers—C. Stoeess and E. Picket, Liverpool, merchants—W. J. Tinker and N. Longshaw, jun., Manchester, commission agents—Ann Alexander, G. W. Alexander, W. D. Alexander, and J. Brown, Lombard-street, money dealers; as far as regards J. Brown—E. Graham, W. Eastwood, W. Huteinson, and J. Wallis, Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, cotton spinners; as far as regards E. Graham—J. A. Jones and J. T. Jones, Leadenhall-street, City, licensed victuallers—J. Miller and A. Strachan, St. Mary-axe, City, tea and coffee dealers—E. Pritchard, W. Pritchard, and J. Shelton, Warwick-square, Newgate-street, builders—W. Ward, jun., and C. Bryant, Red Lion-street, Holborn, builders—O. Brauns and S. Schuhman, Manchester, commission agents—D. Pollitt and S. Dewey, Manchester, engravers—R. J. Child and W. R. Kelly, Old Jewry-chambers, City, attorneys—J. Somerville and A. Harper, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, ship and insurance agents—W. Taylor and J. Francis, Nottingham, stationers—A. James and A. R. James, Grenada-road, Commercial-road East, ironmongers—H. Parsons and H. Parsons, jun., Rope-maker-street, City, box and packing case manufacturers—H. St. John and J. A. Ransom, Oxford-street, and Carlow, Ireland, American photographers—J. Bizzey and T. Denton, Stroud, Gloucestershire, linendrapers—J. Nixon and G. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and spirit merchants—R. Hague, C. L. Hensman, and J. Hague, jun., Southampton, millers; as far as regards C. L. Henman—S. Locker, A. Thompson, and R. L. Holland, Great Winchester-street, City, merchants—H. D. C. Satow and J. H. C. Satow, Idle-lane, City, merchants—W. H. Howe and J. K. Tuke, Brighton, Sussex, surgeons—C. Thatcher and J. Knowles, Tulleriestreet, Shoreditch, boot manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Copland, R., and Brickmann, F. W., Dundee, ship brokers, Jan. 14.

Stobo, P., Glasgow, ironmonger, Jan. 9.

Miller, M., Glasgow, coppersmith, Jan. 14.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31.

There was a very moderate show of English wheat this morning, much of it in damp, inferior condition: the sales made were 1s to 2s per quarter under last Monday's prices, but the greater part was unsold at the close of the day, the market still ruling dull and partaking of the usual holiday character of the season. We had a large arrival of American wheat and flour, but holders did not press sales, and altogether very little was done in foreign wheat; prices may be quoted nominally as on Monday last. American barrel flour was 1s to 2s per barrel cheaper, and the top price of town-made was lowered 2s per sack. Barley dull, flag samples at 1s, secondary at 1s to 2s per quarter decline. Beans and peas met very little inquiry though offered 1s to 2s lower. We had a small arrival of oats; and although the demand was limited, fine corn could not be bought cheaper. Linseed and cakes dull. In cloverseed little doing.

BRITISH.

Wheat—

	s.	s.
Essex and Kent, Red	75	80
Ditto White	80	84
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	—	—
Scotch	74	80
Eye	58	60
Barley malting (new)	40	41
Distilling	36	37
Malt (pale)	80	84
Beans, Mazagan	38	45
Ticks	—	—
Harrow	—	—
Pigeon	—	—
Peas, White	52	54
Grey	40	46
Maple	40	49
Boiler	56	58
Tares (English)	40	50
Oats (English feed)	26	28
Flour, town made, per sack of 290 lbs.	70	72
Linseed, English	—	—
Baltic	75	76
Black Sea	76	78
Hempseed	50	52
Canaryseed	54	60
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs. English	—	—
New Zealand	—	—
Rape Cake	171 lbs	171 lbs
Rape Seed	80 lbs	80 lbs
Rapeseed	42 lbs	44 lbs

FOREIGN.

Wheat—

	s.	s.
Danzig	86	90
Konigsberg, Red	82	89
Pomeranian, Red	84	90
Bostock	84	86
Danish and Holstein	80	83
East Friesland	78	82
Petersburg	74	80
Riga and Archangel	—	—
Polish Odessa	74	78
Marienpoli	86	88
Taganrog	—	—
Egyptian	56	60
American (U.S.)	82	92
Barley, Pomeranian	37	38
Konigsberg	—	—
Danish	37	40
East Friesland	30	32
Egyptian	28	30
Odessa	32	

Advertisements.

CHAPPUIS' PATENT REFLECTORS.

Manufactury, 10, St. Mary-axe.

THE DAY LIGHT REFLECTORS diffuse light into dark places, and supersede gas during day time.

THE GAS REFLECTOR increases the light, and decreased the consumption of gas; may be seen in operation at the PATENTEE'S WAREHOUSE, 69, FLEET-STREET.

Every description of Reflectors for scientific, commercial, and domestic purposes, &c., &c.

STATIONERY at WHOLESALE PRICES.

No Charge for Stamping Crest, Initials, or Address, and carriage paid on orders over 2s. Price Lists sent post free. Useful Envelopes, 2s. per 1,000; the Queen's Head Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; full size Note Paper, 5 quires for 6d.; thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.; Swan's Copy Books, 2s. per dozen. Postmasters and Country Stationers supplied.

PARKINS and GOTTO, Manufacturing Stationers, 24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.

PIANOFORTES Manufactured by RALPH SMITH and CO., 171, Bishopsgate-street, are of the very best description, contain all the Recent Improvements, and are such as really can be Warranted. Drawings, &c. will be forwarded, Post free, on application at their Ware-rooms, 171, Bishopsgate-street, London.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP. QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE usually sold as cheap is worthless; the really good is cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. A well selected stock always on hand.

M. H. CHAFFIN (late Durley and Company),
66 and 67, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON,
Close to the Princess's Theatre. Established 1820.

LAMPES à MODERATEUR, from 6s. to £6 6s.—The demand for these lamps having become general, WM. S. BURTON has collected from the different makers here and in France a variety that defies competition. As many imported from France were found to be inferior in the Works, William S. Burton sent expressly to Paris to select only from the best makers, and he can now guarantee each lamp he sells as perfect in all its parts.

Bronze lamps, full size	. . . . .	10 0	to	20 0
Porcelain, plain and ornamental	. . . . .	16 0	to	25 0
Crystal, richly cut	. . . . .	25 0	to	45 0
Bronze pillar lamps, full size	. . . . .	12 6	to	21 6
Porcelain ditto	. . . . .	23 6	to	45 0
Crystal ditto	. . . . .	27 0	to	66 0
Bronze vase lamps	. . . . .	36 0	to	44 0
Porcelain ditto, many elegantly painted	. . . . .	26 0	to	125 0

Pure Colza Oil, 5s. 6d. per gallon.

39, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 1a, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4, 5, 6, PERRY'S-PLACE.—Established 1820.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining tooth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE (midway between Poole and the rising watering-place of Bournemouth). Rev. WALTER GILL.

The locality of this Establishment presents especial claims on the consideration of those Parents to whom the health of their children may be a matter of anxious concern. It is delightfully situated, in a neighbourhood near the sea, the salubrity of which, according to the highest medical testimony, is almost unrivalled in the South of England. The domestic arrangements are of a character to promote both the comfort and gentlemanly training of the Pupils; and the education attempted to be imparted is such, as in all respects to harmonise with the growing requirements of the times. Terms, which are moderate, on application.

References are kindly permitted to Mrs. Ellis, Rose-hill, Hoddesdon, Herts; Revs. J. A. James, and Isaac New, Birmingham; Revs. Samuel Ransome and W. Watson, Tutors of Hackney College; Rev. T. R. Barker, Resident Tutor of Springhill College; Revs. J. Viney, Clapton, and Thomas James, London; Revs. E. R. Conder, M.A., Poole; Joseph Fletcher, Christchurch; J. M. Charlton, M.A., Totteridge; W. Tice, Esq., Sopley-park; with many other Ministers and gentlemen, in town and country.

N.B. Parkstone is easily accessible by London and South Western Railway.

The characteristic of the book is common sense."—Hastings News.

"Contains a vast amount of valuable matter."—Glasgow Examiner.

"Combines instruction and amusement in the highest degree."—Portsmouth Guardian.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE FAMILY ECONOMIST for TOWN and COUNTRY, 1855. This is one of the most interesting Books of the Series and the Season. The Directions for Establishing a Cheap Domestic Aquarium, by SHIRLEY HIBBERD, or Mr. SAUNDERTON'S admirable tale, "The Fool of the Family," are alone worth the price of the Volume. In a series of amusing Domestic Dramas the mirror is held up to faults and follies which mar the happiness of Home. Among the other contents are a great variety of applications of common sense principles to the management of Domestic Affairs; also Trades and How to Learn them, by Practical Men; the Health Resorts of Britain, by a Physician; Cottage and Town Gardening, by Martin Doyle, &c., &c. Fifty Illustrations.

"The characteristic of the book is common sense."—Hastings News.

"Contains a vast amount of valuable matter."—Glasgow Examiner.

"Combines instruction and amusement in the highest degree."—Portsmouth Guardian.

London: William Wesley, 32, Paternoster-row.

THE NONCONFORMIST.

[JAN. 2,

Now ready,
THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE
LIBRARY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Price, in paper boards, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. post free.

One Vol., price 3s. 6d.

ZAPHNATH-PAANEAH; OR,
THE HISTORY OF JOSEPH.

Viewed in Connexion with the Antiquities of Egypt and the Customs of the Times in which he Lived.
By the REV. THORNLEY SMITH, Author of "South Africa Delineated," &c., &c.
The object of this Work is to illustrate the History of Joseph by means of the latest discoveries in Egyptian History and Antiquities, &c., &c.; and, though not in the form of a Commentary, but of a continuous Narrative, it embodies an exposition of those Chapters of Genesis relating to the subject.

In One large Octavo Volume, price 12s.
A NEW HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
By G. S. POULTON.

In this History, the Author has endeavoured, not only to give a clear and particular account of the great events which chiefly characterised the periods to which they belong, but to explain also the causes and accessories of such events.

The peculiar bigotries and partialities of authors, and the fashion of uniformly excluding from English Histories all details of Ecclesiastical matters, have hitherto presented insuperable obstacles in the acquisition of a knowledge, and in the formation of a correct judgment, relative to the most important Historical subjects of all times; for there are, comparatively, but few who have the opportunity or inclination to pursue the study of those subjects from dry and individual sources.

Other objects of the Author have been, to bring into view names and characters, whose memories most merit the veneration of posterity, and whose examples are most calculated to affect beneficially the heart and mind of the reader; to notice and explain, so far as possible, the complexion, requirements, and progress of the various periods; to state clearly the rise, character, and deeds of important institutions, and thus to furnish the reader with some more satisfactory grounds for opinion and belief than can ever be obtained from mere assertions; and to employ novelty, vigour, and freshness of style in expression, and in the construction of sentences, so that the usual dull details of History may be regarded with more than ordinary interest and attention.

The Work comprises the History of England from the invasion of the Romans to the present time.

THE POLITICAL ANNUAL
AND REFORMER'S ALMANACK FOR 1856. Price 1s.

It contains nearly 100 pages of original or carefully collected and condensed information, on various topics of interest to Reformers—political, ecclesiastical, and social. It chronicles the events of the past year, and gives a complete history of the war. It sketches the rise and progress of the Administrative Reform movement, and records and classifies the parliamentary incidents bearing upon it. It furnishes the pith of the new Acts of Parliament, and a List of the House of Commons, and the Ministry, and other public officers, corrected to the latest date. It directs electors how to proceed to obtain the parliamentary franchise, and describes the law for the repression of electoral corruption. It contains an elaborate paper showing the Ecclesiastical character of the different constituencies, Articles on the Ballot, Church-rates, the New Burial Acts, the Patronage of the Bishops, and the French Consells de Prud'homme, with numerous social facts and figures, and other miscellaneous information, which it is believed will maintain for the work the character it has established for itself as being a most valuable, as well as

THE ONLY POLITICAL COMPENDIUM OF ITS CLASS.

London: WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, Fleet-street.

EDWARD IRVING: An ECCLESIAL and LITERARY BIOGRAPHY. By WASHINGTON WILKS, Author of "The History of the Half Century," &c. 3s. 6d.

"Mr. Wilks' volume we have read with intense interest."—The Homelist.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, CLOTH, PRICE 2s. 6d.
THE YOUTHFUL INQUIRER COUNT
SELL ED AND ENCOURAGED. By HENRY N. BARNETT.

"Mr. Barnett is a vigorous writer and a dauntless thinker."—Patriot.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, in flexible cloth cases, price 1s., post free,
PAUL, the APOSTLE: Scenes from his Life, Labours, and Travels. With Illustrations by GILBERT and three Maps.

"The Life, Labours, and Travels, of the Apostle Paul, are embraced in a well-written but succinct narrative."—Perthshire Constitutional.

"Belonging to the 'Library of Biblical Literature,' now in course of publication, this work may be conscientiously recommended as a careful and full account of the great Apostle and his labours."—Era.

"It is uncommonly well written, and will amply repay perusal."—Oxford University Herald.

"We cannot conceive a more pleasant companion for a railway journey."—Primitive Church Magazine.

"A reprint of three of the numbers of the 'Library of Biblical Literature,' written with full knowledge and rich feeling, and justly appreciating the character of the Apostle, and the significance of his place, aims, and services to the Church, as a vivid picture of Apostolic Christianity, and of the planting of the Church among the Gentiles, it ought to be attractive and useful to the more thoughtful young people of our families, and especially to the teachers and senior scholars of our Sabbath Schools."—Nonconformist.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet street.

[Any book post free.]
MESSRS. PARTRIDGE AND CO. ARE NOW
PUBLISHING:—

NEW WORK BY DR. HARRIS.

PATRIARCHY; or, the Family: its Constitution and Probation. By the Rev. J. HARRIS, D.D., &c., Principal of New College, St. John's-wood. Demy 8vo, cloth, 10s.

"A noble monument of the author's piety, eloquence, and power."—Methodist New Connexion Magazine. [Now ready]

NARRATIVE of the ESCAPE of JOHN EVANGELIST BORZINSKY (Priest) from the MAID-HOUSE of the BROTHERS of MERCY, in Prague. Written by HIMSELF. Together with extraordinary Revelations by his Brother respecting the Austrian Monasteries in a Letter to the Pope. With Introductory Preface by GAVAZZI. Demy 8vo, 1s.

LIVES of the ILLUSTRIOS. Containing Biographies of nearly Two Hundred of the most distinguished Individuals. Complete in Seven Volumes, cloth lettered, 26s.

CONTROVERSIAL CORRESPONDENCE between R. W. KENNARD, Esq., and the Rev. P. MAC-LACHLAN, Roman Catholic Priest in Falkirk. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d.

"One of the most important Popish Discussions of modern times."—Bulwark.

INFIDELITY: its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies. By the Rev. T. PEARSON, Eymouth, N.B. Evangelical Alliance Prize Essay. Demy 8vo, price 10s. 6d. People's Edition (thirtieth thousand), single copies, 1s. 6d., or in parcels of twenty, 11.

"A book which deserves to find a place in every house, from the cottage to the palace."—British Banner.

London: Partridge and Co., Paternoster-row.

NOW SELLING BY THOUSANDS.
Just published, and may be had of all Booksellers and News-vendors, containing Forty Pages, with an ornamental wrapper.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PENNY ALMANACK

for 1856, which (besides the usual Almanack information) contains Meditations upon Select Passages of Scripture for every Day in the Year, chiefly by the Rev. J. A. James and the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D.D. Together with a Metropolitan Chapel Directory, comprising an account of the various places of Worship in and near London; the Names and Residences of their respective Pastors, and Times of Service on Week Evenings, and on Lord's-days; with a Guide to Public Exhibitions, and Places of General Interest. Forming a CHRISTIAN VISITOR'S HANDBOOK TO LONDON.

London: J. Paul, 1, Chapter-house-court, Paternoster-row.

Just published, with a Wrapper, price Twopence; or bound in cloth, gilt edges, 6d.

CHRIST IS ALL. The Touchstone of Piety.

By the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.

"Whoever desires to ascertain what is their spiritual condition, and to induce others to seek a similar result, should read and distribute Mr. Spurgeon's 'Touchstone of Piety.'

Just published, price 2d.

A SABBATH in GLASGOW. Comprising an Account of what the People of Scotland think of Mr. Spurgeon, and what Mr. Spurgeon thinks of the Scotch, with a full report of TWO SERMONS Preached at Glasgow, July 29, 1855, and an Address delivered in the Large Room, Rosshire Gardens, August 7, 1855, by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, Minister of New Park-street Chapel, Southwark.

Just published, price 2d., with a Life-like Portrait of the Author PICTURES OF LIFE, and the Search after Happiness. By the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.

Price 2d.

THE HOLY WAR: a Sermon preached before the London Association of Baptist Churches, February 10th, 1855. By the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. Only a few copies remain unsold.

London: James Paul, 1, Chapter-house-court, Paternoster-row; and by order of all Booksellers.

Just published, price 2d.

THE "PATRIOT'S" REVIEW of Mr. SPURGEON'S MINISTRY, and a SABBATH EVENING at NEW PARK-STREET CHAPEL. Comprising a Sketch of the Life and a Candid Examination of the Pulpit talents and published Sermons of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Reprinted from the "Patriot" newspaper of Friday, September 21st. To which are added, a SERMON and an EXPOSITION delivered by Mr. Spurgeon on Lord's-day Evening, September 23rd, 1855.

London: James Paul, 1, Chapter-house-court, Paternoster-row; and by order of all Booksellers.

Just published, price 2d.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TEN PORTRAITS for ONE PENNY. A splendid Steel Engraving, containing Life-like Portraits of Ten popular Baptist Ministers, price 1d., will be issued with the BAPTIST MESSENGER for JANUARY, 1856. Price 1d.

"To secure good impressions, orders should be forwarded early, through the Booksellers."

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Double Columns.	£ s. d.	Across the Page.	£ s. d.

<tbl_r cells="4" ix="5

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such, by which from 2d. to 4d. a week may be realized in town or country, and by either sex, station in life immaterial, by applying to Mr. Henry Johnson, 20, North-street, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, London, enclosing twelve stamps, with directed stamped envelope for reply.

MARK YOUR LINEN.—The PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Coarse Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked in ten minutes. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of stamp), by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Caution.—Copy the address.

H AIR DESTROYER.—1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEFILATORY, for removing effectually superfluous hair from the face, neck, arm and hands without the slightest injury to the skin. A. R. will warrant it not to irritate the flesh in the smallest degree, and the hair to be entirely destroyed. Sold in bottles at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; or applied at the Hair Dyeing Establishment, as above. Forwarded for Stamps: carriage free, Eight extra.

E LASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS for VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS, are light in texture and inexpensive, yielding an unvarying support without the trouble of bandaging. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post, from the manufacturers.

POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, London.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

M RS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

TEETH.—THE BEST ARE CHEAPEST.

M R. E DWARD MILES, SURGEON-DENTIST, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE, practises an improved method of forming SETS of TEETH, by means of which very important advantages are secured, WITHOUT THE EXTRACTION OF STUMPS, OR OTHER PAINFUL OPERATIONS. These teeth can be worn in the most tender mouth, sharp edges, &c., being avoided; they adhere firmly and painlessly to the gums, protecting loose teeth and stumps: they so closely RESEMBLE NATURE, as to defy detection, visible fastenings not being required; they completely restore mastication and pronunciation, and, being mineral, never change colour, decay, or affect the breath, but remain clean, cool, and ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE DISGUSTING AND INJURIOUS TENDENCY OF SOFTER MATERIALS.

Decayed, Tender, and Irregular Teeth treated in the most skilful manner. At Home daily, Ten till Five.—14, Bedford-square.

B ENWELL'S ROYAL PRESERVATIVE TOOTH PASTE.

For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth, and Preventing and Arresting Decay, Toothache, &c., is sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard, London, &c. Retail by Chemists and dealers in Patent Medicines generally, at 1s. 1d. per pot.

N.B.—Any obliging Chemist who may not at present keep it in stock will procure it.

Enclose a stamped envelope, with address, to

G. T. BENWELL, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

for a gratuitous sample, and try it. The above notice is necessary from the number of letters received enquiring where it can be procured.

Testimonial from a Clergyman of the Established Church: "I have tried your Tooth Paste, and find it most salutary, and I recommend it whenever I have an opportunity."

A DNAM'S IMPROVED PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY.

The only existing Patent and strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, and FAMILIES.—The important object, so desirable to be obtained, has at length been secured to the public by J. and J. C. ADNAM, Patentees, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manufacture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally complained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly recommended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies and Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent Luncheon or Supper.

The Barley, being prepared by a similar process, is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has also the distinguishing character for making very superior Barley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for thickening Soup, &c.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz., A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley-meal and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food." (Signed) A. S. TAYLOR.

CAUTION.—To prevent error, the public are requested to observe that each Package bears the signature of the Patentees, J. and C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maudlin-lane, Queen-street, London, and Retail in Packets and Canisters, at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families at 2s. 5s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c. in Town and Country.

C HILBLAINS.—The itching instantly relieved and a speedy cure effected by SAUNDERS' CHILBLAIN BALM, price 1s., 1d., post free for Sixteen Stamps SAUNDERS, 815 B, Oxford-street, and all Druggists.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS

R OPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for Coughs, Asthma, Heartburn, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Inflammation, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbo-groin Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

AFFLICTED SEVEN YEARS WITH A DREADFUL COUGH.

South Carlton, near Lincoln, Dec. 15, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I am requested, by a poor man in this village, to write to you respecting the effects of one of your Roper's Plasters. He has been afflicted with a dreadful cough for the last seven years, and for which he has been advised to try one of your Plasters, which he has now had on three weeks, and which, I am happy to inform you, has been attended with beneficial results, as the cough is not so violent, and the phlegm, which at first was thick and tough, has been changed to ordinary spit.—I remain, yours obediently, SAM'L. BEZON.

To Messrs. Roper and Son.

Unprincipled shopkeepers, for the sake of gain, have vended spurious imitations. Purchasers are therefore cautioned to

NOTICE the words, "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS," engraved on the Government stamp.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD,

On Medico-chemical principles, from British herbs and the gums and balsams of the Eastern clime, where

"The trees drop balsam, and on all the boughs Health sits, and makes it sovereign as it flows."

Full-sized Plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post, on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each, in Postage Stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine vendors in the United Kingdom.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular to ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS.

D R. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed with complete confidence by the Faculty for its purity, efficacy, and marked superiority over all other kinds in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES of the SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is entirely free from nauseous flavour, and being invariably and carefully submitted to chemical analysis—AND ONLY SUPPLIED IN SEALED BOTTLES TO PRECLUDE SUBSEQUENT ADMIXTURE OR ADULTERATION—this Oil possesses a guarantee of genuineness and purity offered by no other Oil in the market.

EXTRACTS FROM SELECT MEDICAL TESTIMONIALS.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D., F.L.S., M.R.C.P., Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the "Lancet," Author of "Food and its Adulterations," &c., &c., &c.

"I have more than once, at different times, subjected your Light-Brown Oil to chemical analysis—AND THIS UNKNOWN TO YOURSELF—and I have always found it to be free from all impurity, and rich in the constituents of bile. So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

The late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., Professor at the University of London, Author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c., &c., &c.

"I know that no one can be better, and few so well acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I REGARD AS THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I AM SATISFIED THAT FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES NO FINER OIL CAN BE PRODUCED."

Sold ONLY in bottles, capsuled and labelled, with Dr. De Jongh's Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON. Dr. De Jongh's sole accredited Consignees; and by most respectable Chemists in Town and Country.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

INSTANT RELIEF and a rapid Cure of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

D R. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, Three Boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) THOMAS CARTER.

Witness. Mr. Geo. Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH.

From the Rev. J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

Gentlemen,—Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing cough, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their efficacy may be the means of inducing those who suffer as I have, to apply to so safe and effectual a remedy.

I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant,

J. STAINSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

CURES OF CONSUMPTION.

Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste. J. MAWSON.

13, Moseley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THEY HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, and by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box, in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box; and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation, for improving and beautifying the complexion, rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent, removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. apiece. Beware of Counterfeits. Observe the name on the Government stamp outside the Wrapper.

Sold by all Chemists.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOG-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Gulland, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Edward Curing, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Elliot, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Tram Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s. 6d.

Price of a Double Truss, 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

E LASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. each. Postage 6d. Manufactory, 228, Piccadilly, London.

30,000

N ERVOUS Mind and Head Sufferers, from Noblemen to Mechanics, having tried all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have, during eighteen years, been obliged to apply to the

Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 18, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, London, and Fifty are not known to be uncured. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a relapse prevented for life. Novel observations—a pamphlet on Nervousness, franked to any address if one stamp is sent; or, for thirty-six, Twelve Chapters on the only means of Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints.—The best book on nervousness in our language.—Professor Savage, Surgeon

O LD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARASAPARILLA. This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, vapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated Medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value:—

In One Vol., 8vo, price 16s. cloth,
THE PRINCIPLES of PSYCHOLOGY.
By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of "Social Statics."
London : Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

HOW to SKETCH from NATURE ; or,
PERSPECTIVE and its APPLICATION, with numerous
Wood Engravings. By NEWTON FIELDING. Second Edition.
Price 1s. per post, fourteen stamps.
London : T. Barnard, 339, Oxford-street.

Just published, price 2d.,
PEW RENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS :
an Address to "Congregational Church Members" and
others. By CALER WEBB, Author of "The Sensibility of Separate
Souls Considered."
London : Houlston and Stoneman, 63, Paternoster-row.

Just published, gratis, the December Number of
ADS for BOOK BUYERS and BOOK
READERS, by means of which a considerable saving may
be effected in the purchase of Books. Sent post free on application.
Bull, Hunton, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Third Edition. Price 2d.
THE WORD and the WORLD. By
MARGARET MARIA BREWSTER, Author of "Work," "Sun-
beams in the Cottage," "Little Millie," &c.
Edinburgh : Thomas Constable and Co. London : Hamilton
and Co.

MR. BARNE'S NEW WORKS, UNIFORM WITH
"COBBIN'S EDITION" OF BARNE'S NOTES.
This day is published, price 3s. 6d. cloth,
BARNE'S ESSAYS on SCIENCE and
THEOLOGY. Arranged and Revised by E. HENDER-
SON, D.D.
2. BARNE'S on the WAY of SALVATION. Re-
vised by E. HENDERSON, D.D. Price 5s. cloth. "May be
heartily and hopefully recommended."
London : Knight and Son, Clerkenwell-close.

ADMIRABLE SERIAL FOR CHRISTIAN FAMILIES,
SABBATH SCHOOLS, &c.
THE CHINESE MISSIONARY
GLEANER. No. I., New Series, 16 pp., in Illus-trated
Wrapper, price 1d. Containing General Missionary Reviews—
Trips into the Interior—Sketch of the Chinese Rebellion, &c.
London : Wertheim and Macintosh, Paternoster-row ; Judd
and Glass, Gray's-inn-road.

Sixteen Pages, in Illustrated Wrapper, 1s. per dozen ; 1d. each,
THE FOOTPRINTS of JESUS : a Series
of Tracts on some of the more Prominent Incidents in the
Redeemer's Life. By the Rev. G. A. ROGERS, M.A., Author of
"Bethany," "Jacob's Well," &c.
No. I.—JESUS in BETHLEHEM,
No. II.—JESUS in EGYPT.
London : Wertheim and Macintosh, Paternoster-row ; Judd
and Glass, Gray's-inn-road.

AUTHORS and PUBLISHERS.—Previous
to a decision as to a Publisher, the attention of Authors
is solicited to the equitable and profitable system of JUDD and
GLASS. Full particulars will be found in "COUNSELLS to
AUTHORS" 8vo, cloth, 1s. containing (with numerous litho-
graphic and woodcut illustrations), specimens of types and sizes of
paper; mode of preparing copy; printers' correction marks;
hints about binding and advertisements; and a variety of reliable
information, indispensable to all about to print. Any Bookseller
will receive it, or upon the receipt of the amount (1s.) in Postage
Stamps, it will be sent, post free, by the Publishers.
An interesting book! An excellent guide to the young
author! Full of facts and figures. We cordially commend the
work to every literary student, as a manual worthy of serious
note ; and shall be glad if the enterprising publishers succeed in
establishing a new and healthier system of publishing, that shall
put all parties concerned in the issue of books.—Christian
Weekly News.
London : Judd and Glass, Gray's-inn-road ; Simpkin and Mar-
shall, Stationers' Hall-court.

Hundreds of Teachers, and Thousands of Pupils, have found
their work lightened and expedited, and the study of the
once dreary "words and meanings" made interesting, de-
lightful, and effective, by using
**CHRISTIE'S CONSTRUCTIVE ETYMO-
LOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK**, which is now adopted in
several Training Colleges and Model Institutions, and is making
its way extensively into Schools from which the old-fashioned
rote Spelling-books have been deservedly and definitively
banished.
Specimen pages may be obtained through all Booksellers; or will
be sent, post free, and a Specimen Copy, for Eighteen Stamps, on
applying to the Author, Mr. G. A. CHRISTIE, Duke of Bedford's
School, Milton Abbot, Tavistock.
London : Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co., Paternoster-row ; may
be had of all Booksellers. Liberal allowance to the trade.

NEW EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.
DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE to FAMILY
DEVOTION. A Sale of 60,000 copies has induced the
venerable author to revise, improve, and enlarge the Work. It
now comprises 730 complete Services, each including a Hymn, a
Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture with appropriate Reflections,
being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the year.
Also an Appendix, containing a variety of Prayers for particular
occasions. In One Vol. royal quarto, with Twenty-six Engravings,
price 26s., cloth gilt.

* * * This Work may also be had in calf and morocco bindings,
suitable for Presents at Christmas and the New Year.

London : Virtue and Co., Ivy-lane, and City-road.

THE ROYAL PICTURES AT OSBORNE.

THE ART-JOURNAL for JANUARY,
1856, price 2s. 6d., contains : "L'Allegro," from the Picture
by W. E. Frost, R.A. ; "Bay of Naples," after W. Callow ;
and Gibson's Bas relief of "Cupid and Psyche," in the possession
of the Queen.

The principal literary contents are : "Artist's Marks," by F.
W. Fairholt ; "Devonshire Marbles," by R. Hunt, F.R.S. ; "A
Few Words on Beauty," "A Soiree at the Pavilion at Brighton,"
"The Art-Publications of M. M. Goupil," "British Artists—
No. 11, Sir A. W. Caldecott, R.A." Illustrated ; "Suggestions of
Subject to the Student in Art," "The Country of Cuyp," by F.
W. Fairholt, Illustrated ; "The Architectural Exhibition," &c.,
&c.

Now ready, price 17 11s. 6d. cloth gilt, the Volume for 1855,
being the first of the series containing THE QUEEN'S
PICTURES.

London : Virtue and Co., 25, Paternoster-row ; and all Book-
sellers.

This day is published, price 4s.,
SHORT SERMONS at the CELEBRATION
of the LORD'S SUPPER. By the Rev. HARVEY GOOD-
WIN, M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Minister
of St. Edward's, Cambridge, and Hulsean Lecturer. Second
Edition.
Cambridge : Deighton, Bell, and Co. London : Bell and Daldy.

This day is published, price 9s.,
The Doctrines and Difficulties of the Christian Faith Contem-
plated from the Standing Ground afforded by the Catholic
Doctrine of the Being of our Lord Jesus Christ. Being

THE HULSEAN LECTURES for the
YEAR MDCCCLV. By the Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN,
M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, and Minister of
St. Edward's, Cambridge.
Cambridge : Deighton, Bell, and Co. London : Bell and Daldy.

8vo, 32pp. in wrapper, price 3d., post free for twelve months on
receipt of 3s. in postage stamps.

Vol. I. is now ready, price 3s. 6d.

No. XI., for JANUARY, contains : "The Jew," by the Rev. THOS.
RAFFLES, D.D., LL.D. ; "The Fatherhood of God," by the Rev.
THOS. AVELING ; Reviews of Books, &c., &c.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT.
Edited by the Rev. T. G. HORTON. Intended to supply
Sermons from the manuscripts of Dissenting Divines.
London : Judd and Glass, Gray's-inn-road ; Simpkin, Mar-
shall, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW. Price 5s.
No. III. was published JANUARY 1st.

CONTENTS.

- I. Edward Gibbon.
- II. The Spanish Conquest in America.
- III. The Life and Writings of Dr. Thomas Young.
- IV. Atheism.
- V. The State of France.
- VI. Phenicia.
- VII. W. M. Thackeray—Artist and Moralist.
- VIII. Foreign Policy and the Next Campaign.
- IX. Books of the Quarter.

London : Robert Theobald, 26, Paternoster-row.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN-BOOK.
NEW AND REVISED EDITIONS.

	s. d.		s. d.
32mo, cloth	1 0	18mo, calf, marble edges	4 3
" roan, marble edges	1 6	" gilt edges	5 0
" gilt edges	2 0	12mo, cloth	4 6
" calf, marble edges	2 6	" calf, marble edges	6 0
" gilt edges	3 0	" gilt edges	7 0
18mo, cloth	3 0		

Pocket Editions, on Thin Paper, and Double Columns :

	s. d.		s. d.
48mo, roan	2 6	16mo, roan	3 6
" morocco	4 0	" morocco	5 0

Bound up with Watt's Psalms and Hymns—16mo, roan, 5s. ;
morocco, 7s.

Bound up with Diamond Bible, and Watt's, 16mo, calf gilt,
10s. 6d. ; morocco, 14s.

N.B.—An allowance of twenty-five per cent. to Ministers and
Superintendents of Schools, on a remittance with the order, if not
less than 2l.

London : Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

BY THE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D.

This day is published,

EMBLEMs from EDEN. 18mo,
1s. 6d. cloth.
Also, by the same Author,

THE ROYAL PREACHER. Being Lec-
tures on Ecclesiastes. Second Edition. 16mo, 2s. 6d.
cloth.

THE LAMP and the LANTERN ; or,
Light for the Tent and the Traveller. Seventh Thousand.
16mo, 1s. 6d. cloth.

A MEMOIR of RICHARD WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, Catechist in the Missionary Expedition to Pata-
gonia, Terra del Fuego. Crown 8vo, 5s. cloth.

**THE MOUNT of OLIVES ; and other Lec-
tures on Prayer.** 18mo, Seventieth Thousand, 1s. 6d.
cloth.

LIFE in EARNEST. Six Lectures on
Christian Activity and Ardour. Seventy-fifth Thousand.
18mo, 1s. 6d. cloth.

MEMOIRS of LADY COLQUHOUN, of
LUSS. Fourth Edition. 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth.
London : James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE FAITHFUL PRO-
MISER."

This day is published,

EVENING INCENSE. Uniform with "The
Morning Watches." Royal 32mo, 8d. sewed, 1s. cloth.

Also, by the same Author,

THE SOLDIER'S TEXT-BOOK. 3d.
sewed.

A LTAR STONES. 6d. sewed, 8d.
cloth.

THE WORDS of JESUS. Fifty-fifth Thou-
sand. 8d. sewed, 1s. cloth.

THE MIND of JESUS : being a Sequel to
"The Words of Jesus." Royal 32mo, 8d. sewed, 1s. cloth.

THE MIND and WORDS of JESUS. In
One Volume, 1s. 6d. cloth.

THE NIGHT WATCHES. Sixty-fifth
Thousand. 8d. sewed, 1s. cloth.

THE MORNING WATCHES. Sixtieth
Thousand. 8d. sewed, 1s. cloth.

London : James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

SPURGEON.—Will be ready on the 20th
January, handsomely bound in cloth, price 6s. 6d., Vol. I.
of the NEW PARK-STREET PULPIT, containing the whole of
the Sermons published during the year 1855, with a Preface
written by Mr. SPURGEON. It will be embellished with a Beautiful
View of the Birthplace of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, executed in
tints in the first style of art.

London : Alabaster and Passmore, 31, Wilson-street, Finsbury ;
and of all Booksellers.

USEFUL BOOKS—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL.
Fourth Thousand, price 2s. 6d. cloth, free by post,
INDISPENSABLE.—LIVE and LEARN:

a Guide for all who wish to Speak and Write Correctly.
"Live and Learn" is an excellent book. We look upon it as
really indispensable. We advise our readers to imitate our
example—procure the book, and sell it not at any price."—
Educational Gazette.

London : John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-
row.

SUITABLE GIFT BOOKS.

**THE YOUTH'S CABINET of INSTRU-
CTION and AMUSEMENT.** With Frontispiece and Nu-
merous Illustrations. Fscp. 8vo, 2s. 6d. cloth.

THE YOUTH'S GIFT-BOOK. Tales, &c.,
in Prose and Poetry. With Frontispiece and Numerous
Illustrations. Fscp. 8vo, 2s. 6d. cloth.
London : John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-
row.

VALUABLE PRESENT to THE CLERGY.

Reduced to 1s.

THE DIVINE RULE of FAITH and
PRACTICE. By the Rev. WILLIAM GOODE, M.A., Rector
of Allhallows. Second Edition, revised and enlarged (published
at 3s.), Three Vols. 8vo, now offered at 18s. cloth, carriage free
to any part of the country. This valuable work ought to be in
the possession of every clergyman.

London : John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-
row.

New Edition, Sixth Thousand.

THE END ; or, the Proximate Signs of the
Close of the Dispensation. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING,
D.D. Fscp. 8vo, price 7s. cloth, free by post. These Lectures
present startling proofs and illustrations of the momentous
events now transpiring. The Mission of Russia, the Nature and
Results of the present War, are set forth in the light of Scripture,
and demand the earnest attention of thinking minds.

London : John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-
row.

Reduced to 9s.

THE DOMESTIC COMMENTARY on the
OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS. By the Rev. ROBERT
SHILLER, Vicar of Alton Paneras, Dorset. Second Thousand.
Beautifully printed in large type with the Text. In Four Vols.
(originally published at 2s. 14s.), now offered at 30s. cloth. May
also be had in a variety of Bindings suitable for Presents, varying
in price from 3s. to 4s. 15s.

London : John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-
row.

Beautifully printed, royal 16mo, price 1s. 6d., gilt edges,

THE YOUTH'S BIBLICAL CALENDAR
and SABBATH COMPANION; designed to encourage
elder youth in forming the habit of daily perusing the Scrip-
tures. By WILLIAM OLDFIELD.
London : John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-
row.

Just published, in One Vol., 10s., crown 8vo,
LIFE IN JESUS : a Memoir of Mrs. MARY
WINSLOW. Arr